

BL stewards call for 'national day of demonstrations'

More than 31,000 Leyland car workers were on strike or laid off last night in protest at the dismissal of the Longbridge unofficial picket line leader, Mr Derek Robinson. BL yesterday refused to reinstate Mr Robinson and stewards called for a national day of action and demonstration by trade unionists on November 26.

Trouble mounts with 31,000 idle

Donald MacIntyre, Leyland's chief executive, plans to return to work last night to support of their dismissed stewards' leader, Mr Derek Robinson. The Leyland car company is facing a crisis of confidence as a result of the dismissal of Mr Robinson, who was sacked on Monday for industrial action to prevent the company's recovery plan ahead.

Six thousand Jaguar workers returned after a token 24-hour stoppage, and 8,000 men who worked at the Rover Solihull, yesterday afternoon said they would be back at work this morning. With the majority of BL cars 90,000 labour force still at their picket lines, Mr Robinson and his colleagues on the executive of the shop stewards committee met in Birmingham to discuss developments.

The two union officials gave a warning during their meeting with Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, general secretary of BL Cars, and his deputy Mr Ronald Savage, that the company's stance could jeopardize the trade union cooperation which has been built up. BL refused, however, even to change the dismissal to a suspension pending continued national talks.

Professor did help spies flee, MPs told

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told a packed House of Commons yesterday that information Professor Anthony Blunt passed to Russian intelligence had seriously damaged British interests, although it was unlikely that British military operations or lives had been put at risk.



Embassy burnt: The United States Embassy in Islamabad yesterday after being stormed by mobs angered by rumours that the Americans and Israelis were behind the assault on the Great Mosque in Mecca.

Elsewhere in Pakistan rioters set fire to United States information centres in Lahore and Rawalpindi. The British council library in Rawalpindi was also burnt. The five members of the staff escaped. In Karachi, demonstrators burnt an effigy of President Carter, attacked buses, a post office, and shops. Police fired tear gas to prevent the crowd from reaching the United States consulate.

In Islamabad the embassy staff bolted themselves in the building as about 150 students burst into the compound, set fire to dozens of cars and assaulted the embassy itself. About 10,000 people armed with sticks and steel bars later arrived in buses and cars commandeered in towns and villages near by.

Iran students threaten to kill US hostages

Tehran, Nov 21—All the hostages at the American Embassy here will be killed and the building blown up if the United States takes military action against Iran, militant Muslim students occupying the embassy announced tonight.

Saudi troops besiege gunmen in mosque

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Nov 21—Saudi Arabian troops today trapped an armed group of militant Muslims inside the Great Mosque in Mecca, which they had occupied yesterday morning.

Arthur night take over EB

Government yesterday issued a new order to replace the members of the Government's handling of its ship, with Mr. Arthur Knight, the new chairman of the National Coal Board, taking over the role previously carried by Mr. Arthur Knight.

Go-ahead for pit ballot on industrial action

By Paul Riddell
Labour Editor

Miners' leaders yesterday decided to seek authority for industrial action in the pits, including a national strike if necessary to force up the National Coal Board's "final" offer of 20 per cent all round.

Both sides and Mr. MacIvor, the former Home Secretary, who opened for the Opposition, spoke of their disgust at what had taken place and of their belief that there could be no excuse for the conduct of the Government.

Freed hostages keep silent to help captives in Tehran

Wiesbaden, West Germany, Nov 21—The 13 released hostages from the Iranian Embassy in Tehran kept silent at a crowded press conference here today, in order not to prejudice the release of the hostages still captive.

Buying Dewar's is like investing in a yearling and discovering it's an Arkle.

Dewar's

Possibly a touch more expensive, always unquestionably smoother.

Benelux plan to cut EEC cash

The governments of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg have agreed on new proposals to reduce Britain's huge contribution to the EEC budget. They believe the solution must lie in the amendment of the existing mechanism for compensating countries which pay more than their fair share.

Mr Trudeau resigns Liberal leadership

Mr Pierre Trudeau has resigned the leadership of Canada's Liberal Party, a position which he has held for some 11 years, nearly all of which time he was Prime Minister.

Abortion time limit cut

The standing committee considering the abortion Bill passed an amendment that the upper permitted gestational age for elective abortions should be reduced from 28 weeks to 20 weeks.

England stand alone

England whose march against Bulgaria was postponed, are the only British team left in the European Championships because of Northern Ireland's 1-0 win over the Republic of Ireland.

1,300 to be freed

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Abortion Bill Committee Wants Limit 20 Weeks

proposing that 22 weeks be set as the upper limit. Professor Reynolds said that would give time for the committee to make a study of the problem, and time to work and would avoid difficulties which Mr. Vaughan admitted would be his own.

A sponsor of the Abortion Amendment Bill, Mr. John A. Conservative MP for Mrs. North and Supt. said the committee would have been extremely foolish if it had voted an amendment for a 22-week limit.

Mr. Vaughan said he had more chance Dr. Vaughan as Department head to hear evidence from various organizations and people, the better would be for the committee. He was not in favor of a rigid amendment under report stage of the Bill. If the House showed that 22 weeks was the right time, that could enter into the Bill.

Mr. Vaughan said he was not high a Hindu and I am more convinced after hearing Dr. Vaughan has said "Mr Corrie said."

The committee passed an amendment that the time limit would be 22 weeks.

By Peter Hennessy

His warning went unheeded. It took a more sustained and dramatic dispute to bring home to the Government and people the shift in favour of trade union power engineered by a combination of forces, new technology, the strength of



month the Government did nothing to conserve coal supplies. Not until February 10 was a state of emergency declared.

On the same day an event occurred that lay haunted

or raw materials such as steel? Would industrial paralysis come quickly or in stages, or would the bulk of industry suddenly collapse together?

To everybody's surprise pro-

Next: How could the Government strengthen its hand?

"An essential part of the plan is to achieve financial savings and to operate a reliable service.

From Our Correspondent
Douglas, Isle of Man

Mr. Corrin said the question of a special reservation had been taken up with the Home Office, whose reply was being studied.

mother had told the com-
e she had threatened to
the doctor with an axe
as she did not want him

Mr Andrew Brookes, for Dr Palazzi, said the doctor had been "careless or foolish." But both descriptions do not amount to disgraceful or dishonourable behaviour", he said. The doctor had been under considerable strain during this period concerning the commu-

His wife had left him, one son had needed an operation, and another had failed an A level.

ary of Britain's rarest wild-
species such as the swallow-
butterfly, Norfolk aeshma
only and water violet were
y to become extinct if the
er was constructed.
A paltry two pages put of
-page report commissioned
the AWA was devoted to the
logical consequences
ands from the appeal would
Friends of the Earth in a
ion to present the environ-
mental case

Ten Lake District paper-mill workers learnt yesterday that they had won a pool of £100,000 by installing £776,753.20. But their leader, Mr. Tom Burley, aged 58, said that he had suffered a "heart attack" after checking the coupon.

"First, I could not find any of my nine workers to tell me the chance was good, and then I could not track down my two sons to tell them. I just wanted to share by happiness."

The eight men and two women were in the paper-milling department of James Cropper and Co. at Burneside, Kendal, Cumbria, formed their pools group in 1978 and had been saving £10 on a Littlewoods coupon every week.

Their entry, costing £4.95 a week, had won two very small dividends previously. Their winning pool was £100,000 and they had when £682,526 was paid last March.

Peter Evans, an Affairs Correspondent, Britain's immigration policy developed by both parties in the last 18 years is racially discriminatory, imposes severe hardship on families and breaches basic human rights, according to a report by the Joint Commission for Racial Equality, an advisory body to the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales.

The report, which is on government proposals for new immigration rules says, "Immigration law for illegal entrants and overstayers would increase the threat to increased harassment of the black community and a deterioration in race relations."

The immigration law, the report adds, is based on the perverse assumption that black people are a drain on the economy and should not be here.

It was a myth that stopping their entry to Britain would "improve race relations".

The commission argues that there should be a single standard for migration and dependence on the economy. That standard should not be stricter than present internal EEC policy, the report says.

When a country allows a person to enter for prolonged temporary stay or for settlement, the report says, it should be done to enable that person's family and dependants to accompany him.

We'll take more care of you.



HOME NEWS

Court order sought to declare tax amnesty unlawful

By Penny Symon

The use of fictitious names by casual printing workers on national newspapers meant a loss of about £1 in income tax, Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, was told yesterday.

The National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses is applying to the High Court for a declaration that the tax amnesty granted to the workers was unlawful. It also seeks an order of mandamus compelling the Inland Revenue to assess and collect back tax from them.

In an affidavit read to the court by Mr. Jon Harvey, QC, representing the federation, Mr. Leonard Payne, its vice-president, said that the unions had full records and casual workers but he was advised that the Inland Revenue had no power under current legislation to extract that information from the unions.

Mr. Payne said that Fleet Street casuals were paid without deduction of tax although the giving of false names was regarded as a serious offence by union branches. It had been stated that an Inland Revenue investigation into 90,000 casual payrolls found that most of the names and addresses were fictitious.

"Examples of which I have read are Mr. M. Mouse of Sunset Boulevard and Sir Gordon Richards of Tottenham Corner." As a result, the Inland Revenue put its loss at about £1m a year.

Mr. Payne said that last March he met Mr. John Hoadley, who was in charge of

the Inland Revenue special offices, who said that to recover some of the lost £1 official policy had been decided: it was not to seek income tax for casual work before April 6, 1977.

Mr. Payne cited cases involving the Inland Revenue investigations would go back many years, even when the sums involved might have been small.

Mr. Hoadley, in his affidavit read by Mr. Harvey, said he became increasingly aware of the difficulties involved in trying to put an end to the evasion of tax by the casual workers. But action had to be taken to stop the loss.

The solution was a special arrangement under regulation 50 of the Income Tax (Employments) Regulations, 1973. "I considered that the agreement of the employers and the cooperation of the casual printing workers and their unions was essential," he said.

The special arrangement which came into force on March 4 this year, was that if a casual worker produced a union card corresponding with the information on his pay docket, he would be paid in full and assessed for tax in the normal way. If not tax at basic rate would be deducted.

It was made clear to the unions that if a casual worker registered with the tax inspector before April 6, 1979, and cooperated in a full tax affairs investigation would not be carried out for the years before April 6, 1977.

The case continues today.

No payment for time spent working for VAT man

Mr. John Wajner, an antique dealer, yesterday lost his claim against the customs and excise for £300 as payment for the time he had spent "working for the VAT man".

Mr. John Wajner, aged 51, told a value-added tax tribunal in Manchester that the money was for the four weeks he spends in his working year preparing VAT returns.

He told the tribunal that he would appeal to the High Court. He said after the hearing he was prepared to go to jail to bring his case to the public's attention.

The hearing yesterday was regarded as a test case for a 100,000 self-employed people in Britain.

Mr. Wajner, of Kew Road, Birkdale, Southport, Merseyside, told the tribunal: "My appeal is for payment by the customs and excise for a fee of 575 per week, which is the amount of time I spend in the preparation of accounts, books and necessary information with regard to completing a VAT return each quarter."

He added: "I have already said in correspondence with

the customs and excise commissioners this does not even cover my expenses."

Miss Ceri Jenkins, for the customs and excise, said the tribunal the 1972 Finance Act stated that every taxable person should keep such records as the commissioners required. VAT was the liability of the person supplying the service or goods.

If payment for work done for keeping records was envisaged as being in the spirit of the Act, provision would have been made for it when the legislation was enacted.

Rejecting the claim, Mr. Peter Feros, the tribunal chairman who sat with two others, said: "It seems to the tribunal that there is no provision whatsoever in the Finance Act, 1972, as amended, for the payment of these sums. What Mr. Wajner really wants is a free licence to say that he considers that this money is due to him."

"His remedy in the first place would be to endeavour to recover those sums from the commissioners in a civil action. It is no part of the jurisdiction of this tribunal to make such a payment."

Staff chiefs' warning on Suez is disclosed

By Peter Hennessy

Mr. William Clark, public relations adviser to the Prime Minister from 1955 to 1956, discloses in a broadcast tonight that Sir Anthony Eden was warned by the chief of staff on the night President Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal that Britain did not have the immediate military capacity to launch an operation against Egypt.

In an interview on BBC Radio 3, Mr. Clark, who kept a diary throughout the Suez affair, recalls the chiefs telling Sir Anthony that although Britain had the capacity to

deal with Mau Mau, with doomsday, or with an atomic war, "we did not have plans for a little local episode in the eastern Mediterranean".

Mr. Clark says his recollection of that evening of July 26, 1956, is very vivid:

"The Prime Minister made it absolutely clear that military action would have to be taken. Nasser would have to go... He then used a phrase that he used later in public, that it put him, Nasser, in a position where his thumb was on our jugular vein... Nobody talked about assassinating him... but it was perfectly clear to most of those present, many of whom I have

spoken to, that from then onwards Eden was determined to overthrow Nasser. That was more important than the recovery of the Canal."

Mr. Clark believes that many of the more crucial documents about Suez have been destroyed or "confined in a way that will not make them available for a very, very long time". Important sections of the Cabinet minutes were restricted to two copies, one kept in No. 10 Downing Street, the other at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Clark also discloses that on the day Eden delivered his ultimatum to Egypt, President Eisenhower telephoned Down-

ing Street and, by mistake, was put through to the Prime Minister's press adviser rather than the Prime Minister. "Anthony, you must have gone out of your mind," he said, before Mr. Clark could correct his identity.

At a crucial stage in the Suez operation, a telegram arrived from the British Ambassador in Moscow (Sir Kenneth Robinson) warning that the Soviet Union's threat to use nuclear weapons against the United Kingdom if the Suez Canal was closed. Mr. Clark said that just read the whole telegram through and said: "These documents are just available, and here the telegram is and there it is away."

Councils free to ignore social service cuts

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Local authorities are entirely free to ignore the social service cuts in the proposed 7 per cent cut next year, Mr. Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in Birmingham yesterday.

The distribution of the cuts across local government services was "no more than a tentative indication of how the total might be split", he said.

Mr. Jenkins was addressing the final session of the annual social services conference, organised jointly by the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Arrivals about the proposed cuts dominated the three-day conference and culminated yesterday in the unprecedented step of a joint statement opposing the level of cuts being issued.

The statement was carefully worded to avoid the Conservative-controlled cautious appearing to breach their overall support for public spending cuts. It said the present figures would give "this service considerably less priority than previously accorded to it, and at face value would impose a greater reduction than on other services."

The statement urged all councils "to give social services that priority which the increasing demand for their services deserves". It pointed out that steadily rising numbers of elderly people and of the mentally ill discharged into the community, as well as demands for more attention to law and order, would increase demands on social services.

The joint statement, which also welcomed "that part of the Government's statement which preserves local autonomy", was described by Mr. Jenkins as "perfectly fair and balanced".

But the figures in the White Paper on public expenditure, and accepted in the rate support grant settlement, reflected a reduction of 21 per cent next year across the local government field, Mr. Jenkins said. Most councils had recognised that the targets were tough, but fair and realistic.

"It is already clear that many local authorities of all political persuasions, faced with the unpleasant choices that confront them, are deciding to seek economies along a pattern different from that suggested in the White Paper," Mr. Jenkins said. "I must make clear that they are entirely free to do this."

Many local authorities had decided to protect their social services and it was for them to decide.



Memorial to great soldiers: John Skelton at work on one of 10 plaques to be dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Field Marshals of the

Second World War in the presence of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at St. Paul's Cathedral tomorrow. The 10 commemorated are Viscount Alanbrooke, Earl Alexander

of Tunis, Sir Claude Auchinleck, Sir John Dill, Viscount Gort, Lord Ironside, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, Viscount Slim, Earl Wavell and Lord Wilson.

Information service plan for college transfers

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The establishment of a national service to provide information on the possibilities for transfer in higher and further education, with exemption for educational "credits", is recommended in a report to be published next month.

The report, which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for Education and Science, gives the findings of a one-year research project, funded by a £72,000 grant from the department, and carried out by a research team based at Exeter University, directed by Mr. Peter Toyne.

The practice of granting exemptions from parts of courses in higher and further education for students with appropriate qualifications has been widespread in the United Kingdom. Specific provision for it is being built into several study schemes such as the Diploma of Higher Education, and the Technical Education Council and Business Education Council awards, the report says.

Formal agreements on credit transfer have also been concluded between the Open University and the Council for National Academic Awards, the main validating body for degrees in polytechnics and other maintained colleges, and between the Open University and certain individual universities. Under those agreements, a student wishing to transfer to a mid-course to a different institution may be awarded "advanced standing".

Many universities and colleges are reluctant to consider granting credit transfer for advanced standing. They fear that

it would lead to the fragmentation of courses conceived as coherent self-contained units. The flexible modular course structure, so common in the United States where cumulative credit transfer is widely available, is still not widespread in the United Kingdom.

Provision in British institutions for the consideration of non-traditional qualifications for initial entry to courses is much more common. In 1977, some 350,000 students offered alternative qualifications when applying for advanced courses at universities, colleges and professional institutions. Their numbers are increasing, the report says.

The study found a clear need for a national information service on credit transfer possibilities. The amount of information held by the service would be considerable. It would include details of 5,000 different educational qualifications in Britain and overseas, and provide descriptions of courses and of institutional practices in accepting alternative qualifications.

An initial period of about two years would be needed to build the basic information and develop a pilot scheme for a hybrid information storage and retrieval system, based on the interrelated use of a library word-processing and data-based management computer system. The report estimates that the cost of the initial exercise would be £150,000 a year. Operational service for institutional users would cost about £220,000 a year, while a service extended to student users would cost £260,000 a year. Ultimately, the service would be expected to be self-financing.

Applications from foreign students down 2% so far

By Our Education Correspondent

Applications from overseas students for entry to British universities next September are so far only 2 per cent down on last year, despite a 30 per cent increase in tuition fees this year and an average 200 per cent increase next year.

However, many applications would have been made before the latest increases were announced by the Government. It is probably too early yet to judge what effect its policy on overseas students will have, but

the eventual drop in numbers is likely to be much larger than the 2 per cent indicated.

About a third of all applications for university places are in, but overseas students tend to apply later than home students, and fewer than a third of the total have normally applied by this time.

Figures released by the Universities Central Council on Admissions show that 4,439 overseas students had applied by November 1, compared with 4,534 by the same date last year. Applications from home students are up by 5 per cent.

Jobs shortage in public sector for graduates

From John Chartres

Graduates leaving universities whose qualifications confine them to the public sector may have more difficulties in finding jobs next year. This is stated in a report issued in Manchester by the Central Services Unit for University and Polytechnic Careers and Appointments Services.

As in 1975-6, financial stringency will reduce the capacity of the public sector to recruit specialists for whom careers scarcely exist outside it. Graduates most likely to find jobs difficult to get include town and country planners and some architects, highway engineers, social workers, librarians, hospital pharmacists, and educational psychologists.

Next year the market for those seeking work is unlikely to be as buoyant as it has been in the past few years. The experts will be among certain specialists, notably in computer science and engineering.

Reviewing the past year, the report says that there was a shortage of opportunities for numerate people of any description inclined to work with computers or training with one of the accountancy professions.

Demand also remained higher than in the past for people in the main engineering categories, in the physical sciences at the level of good research and development work, and particularly in regard to mathematics and computer science.

Store's job advertisements were unlawful

Mr. Michael Robertson, head of a scores group, who admits being a "male chauvinist pig" has lost his fight against the Equal Opportunities Commission over his discriminatory job advertisements.

In a reserved decision announced today, a Plymouth industrial tribunal found unanimously that Mr. Robertson unlawfully caused six advertisements to be published in Devon papers which contravened the Sex Discrimination Act.

The tribunal also ruled that Trago Mills (Falmouth) Ltd., one of the companies of which Mr. Robertson is chairman, caused two other advertisements to be published which contravened the Act. It dismissed the commission's application against Trago Mills (West Cornwall) Ltd. and Trago Mills (Devon) Ltd., which are associated companies.

The tribunal recalled that Mr. Robertson told it he did not discriminate in job selection, except that he would not ask a woman to do a job involving lifting heavy weights. He admitted only where being a man was a genuine occupational qualification.

During the hearing in October, Mr. Robertson, of Two

Waters Foot, near Lisk, Cornwall, said there were ways in which he discriminated between the sexes. "I do not give up my seat and flowers to a lady but I do give up my seat to a man," he said.

Mr. Robertson said yesterday that he was not surprised the tribunal's decision added: "I set out deliberately to break a law to bring more women into the Equal Opportunities Commission. I intended to keep up pressure I can but I do honestly think there was my point in appealing."

A BBC Book for Every Child

Multi-Coloured Swap Shop Book 2

The latest fun-packed book from Noel Edmonds' BBC TV show. There are pin-up pictures of Noel, Maggie, John and Keith, things to make and do, a recipe from Della Smith, and 'Swap' features from the programme. £1.50

Match of the Day Soccer Annual 1980

A brand-new annual for all football fans, featuring Kevin Keegan and Jimmy Hill. It includes great players past and present; football facts and figures; and a fill-in chart for the European Championship. £1.50

Blue Peter: Sixteenth Book

The new Blue Peter annual includes highlights from the year's programmes; how to make a model T.V. studio; a competition; and a Paddington Bear story. £1.50

The Adventures of Jonny Briggs

Three charming stories from the children's programme Jackanory. Jonny Briggs is a very real little boy, and his experiences at home and at school are utterly convincing and very funny. £5.25

Littlenose's Birthday

A new story about cave-boy Littlenose, written and illustrated by John Grant. Littlenose loses his birthday stick, and has to go to all sorts of trouble to find out when his birthday is due. £4.25

Think of a Number

This exciting book is linked with Johnny Ball's award-winning BBC TV series. Using numbers as springboards, it introduces young readers to the fascinating realms of science. £2.95

Rentaghost

Young Fred Mumford, only recently dead, arrives in the spirit world and decides to set up an agency to hire out helpful ghosts—with hilarious results. Bob Block's story is based on the BBC TV series. £3.85 Hardback 75p Paperback

Grange Hill Stories

These stories by Phil Redmond capture the authentic atmosphere of a big comprehensive school, and the relationships between its pupils and teachers. £4.75 Hardback 80p Paperback

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WEST EUROPE

Benelux countries put plan for reducing Britain's EEC burden

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 22

The three Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—have agreed on proposals to reduce Britain's inflated net contribution to the EEC budget, and they will be canvassing support from other Community partners between now and the summit meeting in Dublin at the end of the month.

On the face of it, the position of the Benelux governments looks uncompromising, despite professions of sympathy for Britain's difficulties, and would not even offer Mrs Thatcher the "half a loaf" which she rejected yesterday in London as unacceptable.

Speaking to journalists after a meeting last night with the Dutch and Luxembourg counterparts, Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, said that the main solution must be with amendment of the existing mechanism for compensating countries which pay more than their fair share.

He acknowledged that this could not be done by Britain's refund of more than £340m at most and would thus scarcely make a dent in a forecast British net deficit next year of nearly £1,200m, which Mrs Thatcher has said must be brought into broad balance.

It appears, however, that the Benelux governments would also agree to increased Community spending in Britain on such things as regional and industrial development, and to measures to reduce spending on the disposal of unwanted milk and sugar surpluses.

The EEC's disproportionate emphasis on agriculture is the main cause of the British deficit, so measures of this kind would help. But it is not clear by how much, or whether they could produce results as quickly as Mrs Thatcher wants.

The Benelux thinking is understood to be broadly in line with the proposals being drawn up today by the European Commission for discussion at the Dublin summit. The Commission agrees with the Benelux view that as far as a refund mechanism is concerned Britain cannot hope for more than £340 or so.

But the Commission is also expected to propose boosting Community investment in Britain, and would like to see heads of government agree to a planned reduction in the percentage of the budget (currently more than 70 per cent) that is spent on supporting farm prices.

The Commission was also today discussing a plan drawn up by Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the Commissioner for Agriculture, for cutting farm spending by more than £600m next year. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission President, hopes this will show Mrs Thatcher that the Community is serious about agricultural reform.

Mr Gundelach's plan would increase the tax on milk producers and make farmers pay the full cost of price support for any production above present levels. He also wants to reduce the amount of sugar production eligible for price support and cut the amount of aid going to beef producers.

One of the other subjects expected to be on the Dublin agenda is the dispute over free trade in lamb. France, despite a European Court ruling to the contrary, is still insisting that it is entitled to restrict lamb imports from Britain in the name of a community-regulated market for his product.

The French would like the British to be more helpful about setting up such a market. There is pressure of a different kind from the Germans who say that Britain is not showing Community solidarity in charging its EEC partners the full market price for North Sea oil. Neither of these issues seems likely to cut much ice with Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Gromyko in Bonn for arms limitation talks

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 21

Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived here today for talks which will be dominated by the problems of arms limitation and the military balance in Europe.

His two full days of talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German counterpart, and a meeting with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, come less than a month before the Nato Council is due to approve a plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe to counterbalance the Soviet SS20.

West Germany, both politically and strategically the key country in the plan, has recently been subjected to an intense campaign of threats and persuasion from Soviet-block countries.

West German officials believe that the Soviet Union has now realized that Bonn cannot be swayed. They think it unlikely that Mr Gromyko has come with further arms reduction offers—on top of those already made by President Brezhnev—in the hopes of achieving a last-minute change of mind.

It has been noticed that the barrage of propaganda from the East has quietened down over the last week or so. Probably, it is thought, to create a better atmosphere for the visit and also partly because there is obviously little point in carrying on a propaganda war in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet acceptance of Bonn's determination to see here as a success for the Government's policy of calmly ignoring the threats and welcoming the disarmament possibilities offered by Mr Brezhnev.

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Arrigo Levi looks at Mrs Thatcher's 'de Gaulle act'

Budgetary issue obscures real problems facing Community

By Arrigo Levi

For more than two decades, the life of the European Community—indeed the life of Europe—has been precariously balanced between hope and fear, between crisis and opportunity. This is just as true today.

But Europe's real problems are not those we talk about. Rightly or wrongly, old-timers in Brussels, in stating this perhaps obvious truth, say that they are not overworried about the tensions existing between Britain and the Community on budgetary issues.

They do not seriously believe that this crisis will undo the Community, or even disrupt for long Britain's relations with its partners. They suggest that other, much greater, dangers should occupy Europe's leaders in their imminent Dublin meeting.

Although to European eyes, Mrs Thatcher seems to have done, not Churchill's trousers, as *Pravda* claims, but de Gaulle's uniform, it is not just because of her image, but because the uniform fits Mrs Thatcher even worse than the trousers. A Community which has survived de Gaulle's imperial visions, and manners, cannot be easily afraid of Mrs Thatcher, even if it is flustered by the ringing sound of his challenge.

But old timers have been proved wrong more than once in the past and they might be making one more mistake: the wounds inflicted by de Gaulle's shining sword are still often painful. Lost occasions never present themselves again, not in the same way, and this in dealing with side issues, rather than with vital problems, may be very costly.

Although sharing the confidence of old timers, one must therefore hope that the young men of Europe's budgetary costs and benefits to Britain may be swiftly put out of the way. It is also important that the quarrel should leave no scars. This may be easier, I feel, if two relevant points are kept in mind.

The first one, which the British Government and press tend to forget, is that if Britain pays too much into the EEC till, and gets too little out, it is not the result of some dirty trick by its partners, but the effect of automatic mechanisms which were set up, only four years ago, through freely negotiated agreements and later policies agreed by all.

Britain is asking its friends, with good reasons, for the revision of a contract which has become unworkable. A renegotiation, which has been agreed by all concerned, is a necessary and reasonable step. It is not a concession, or a capitulation, or a catastrophe, for most of the Community's members.

Europe will suffer in the 1980s from great scarcity of energy resources at fast increasing costs. The competition from other industrialized countries, both old and new, will be much fiercer.

Due to such restraints, rates of growth will be lower. Employment rates will remain high and may get higher as the rate of technological change in graphic trends. Until 1985, the active population of the Community will increase by one million, at a rate of 0.9 per cent a year. Then it will stabilize, but the number (and cost) of old age pensioners will be much higher.

The Community rightly says: "The development of investment for all solutions of structural problems, of problems of growth and employment, investments, both private and public, will be indispensable in order to overcome the energy resources to moderate our economy, to increase our productive potential and develop research and innovation."

For the same reasons, levels of real earnings and consumption must not increase for some time.

Inflation, at the rates which it has reached and maintained for years, is an insurmountable obstacle to the growth of investments. Inflation creates insecurity and fosters a damagingly high level of social conflicts. The inequality of inflation rates between EEC countries adds a serious international dimension to our economic problems and makes them more insoluble.

The European Monetary System has proved, capable of exerting a positive influence on the economic strategies of participating governments; it has spread the good word of industrial policy. But it has so far proved unable to prevent variations of monetary policies; it has only made these variations less unmanageable and dangerous.

The convergence between Europe's national currencies is still great, but not impossible. Real standards of living, calculated at purchasing power parity, rather than at market prices, show that the "dispersion" is not as large as it was thought. Taking the EEC average as 100, the indexes of GDP per capita in 1979 were: Germany, 112 for France, 91 for Britain, 77 for Italy and 61 for Ireland.

Present trends are not unchangeable. But the danger that the high-inflation economies, Italy and Britain, may fall far behind the more stable ones, is clearly emerging from all known facts. In the end, a "two-speed Europe" would not be able to hold together.

Keeping all these facts in mind, we must ask ourselves: where should the young men of Europe join the fight? And how could Europe's remaining nations, clustered in a frightened group around the weak and feeble shoulders of Germany and France, be able to defend their prosperity and independence in the inhospitable world of the 1980s and 1990s? How many political challenges, new and old, will be thrown at them? If the Community falls apart, like a man on a bicycle, the Community cannot stand still. It must move ahead in order not to fall. Of course, it is easy to move forward on a bicycle made for nine; the exercise is none the less indispensable.

Censure motions discredit French Parliament

Bavarians criticised for 'illegal deportations'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 21

The repetitive and purely formal use of motions of censure by the Socialists and Communists, and the rootless criticism of the Gaullists has added to the discredit of the French Parliament.

The Government continues to govern almost as though the Parliament did not exist, confidence, as M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said, in its election mandate. The recent vote of censure, in the Chamber, came less than a month before the latest election. "Do not lead the Government and the majority parties to fear the verdict of the people," he was referring to the European elections.

But does the Government still have a majority, or only the shadow of one, as M Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, claimed in the debate? Perhaps not in theory. But until the Gaullists are willing to put the matter to the acid test by voting with the Socialists it is hard to say.

Mr Barre said he would use all the means the constitution placed at his disposal to compel the Government majority to stick together.

In any case, if the Government only has the shadow of a majority, the Opposition has not even to move to show. With a sharp dig at the Socialists, M Pierre Juquin, one of the Communists' spokesmen, declared that it was an illusion to think that they were merely there to be picked up. The two Opposition parties could not even agree in their criticism of government action.

What has changed also is the mood of the Gaullists. They are feeling very sore after two indictments of their attitude by M Barre, on Saturday and yesterday. They feel unloved, unappreciated, even despised, though they are still the largest party in the Government majority. One of them was heard to remark that if the Prime Minister went on like this "he will end up by making us vote a motion of censure."

But their attitude is hardly consistent, to put it mildly. They complain of all the razor-writes today, that their suggestions are no longer listened to, but they do everything to emphasize their differences with M Barre and the Government. They accuse the President of ogling the Socialists. But they themselves are making studied advances to them.

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Death penalty film divides France

From Ian Murray
Paris, Nov 21

The French communist trade union organisation, the CGT, today denounced a "base campaign" organized by the forces of the right, and said it must cease immediately.

The "base campaign" is in fact a growing rebellion by a large section of the French public at the screening of a film called *Le pull-over rouge* which tells the story of the trial and conviction for murder of Christian Ranucci in March, 1976.

Ranucci was sentenced to death and guillotined four months later and ever since there has been a growing campaign to prove his innocence and to use the case as a telling argument against the death penalty in France.

The actual murder was of the sort that makes the public cry out for vengeance. An eight-year-old girl was abducted from outside her home while she lived in Marseilles and driven into the country. Her kidnapper's car was involved in an accident and broken down, so she was dragged from the car and viciously killed by being hit over the head with a rock and stabbed.

Ranucci, identified from his abandoned car, admitted everything to police, but later retracted, saying he had been tortured and had been made to confess to the crime. He was brought against the film makers for intrusion into privacy and private grief. These were the grounds on which the Appeal Court ruled that the cuts should be made.

The showing of the film is running into increasing difficulty in southern France where several mayors have announced they intend to stop it being shown. Last weekend four of the Paris cinemas where it is showing had to be cleared when right-wing demonstrators let off smoke bombs in the auditorium. A cinema in Lille has been attacked in the same way.

OVERSEAS



The Great Mosque in Mecca, holiest shrine of Islam.

American embassy in Pakistan capital is wrecked by mob

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 21

The State Department reported this morning that all their staff in Islamabad and other Pakistan cities appeared to be safe, except for one marine who was killed. He was shot while standing on the roof of the embassy building in the embassy compound, apparently by the mob as the grounds.

The embassy building and a block of flats in the compound which housed about 50 diplomats were gutted, as was the American cultural centre in Lahore. The consulate-general in Lahore was sacked, but it was not known how many were injured. A car, too, had been burned.

The spokesman would not reveal where Americans in Islamabad had taken refuge, beyond saying that there were several safe houses. An agency report here stated that the 100 or so Americans and others who escaped from the embassy took refuge in the British consulate.

The Americans were rescued by the Pakistan Army about five and a half hours after the attack began. The embassy staff had taken refuge in a "basement" on the second floor of the embassy building. Such vaults are rooms specially constructed to protect documents and equipment and to guard against electronic eavesdropping.

This room had no windows, but it did have a hatch leading to the roof. Some sensitive equipment was destroyed, but papers could not be burnt, for fear of apoplexy. The people crowded into the hatch were in danger of death from asphyxiation or fire because the building was burning.

The State Department spokesman said that radio broadcasts alleging that Americans were involved in the occupation of the Great Mosque in Mecca, the Muslim holy city in Saudi Arabia, had been heard in Pakistan.

He did not say where those broadcasts came from but the implication is that they came from Russia. If they did, the Soviet Union would be guilty of a "clear breach of the law and Constitution."

The practice was first published on Monday by *Der Spiegel*, the news magazine which described the experiences of two young Czechoslovak men who came to West Germany through Yugoslavia and Austria. They asked the German police for asylum, were arrested—it is not known on what charges—and six weeks later were handed over to Czechoslovak border officials.

France's first defendant of the practice, but yesterday admitted to the Bavarian Parliament's interior committee that it "might have been correct legally but it was politically wrong."

The Christian Social Party, which governs Bavaria, has asked a court to force the federal Parliament to streamline political asylum proceedings by allowing what it calls "phony asylum-seekers" to be turned back at the border.

As a consequence he has suffered some rebuffs in by-elections, particularly in the Bavarian where the far-right-wing *Freiheitliche Partei Deutschlands* (FDP) has come very close to winning its first seats in Parliament. In one constituency, Edendale, east of Johannesburg, the ruling National Party lost its first by-election since 1948 to the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

These results underline the confusion in the minds of thousands of South Africans about what Mr Botha is up to.

The conference in Johannesburg tomorrow is aimed at reaching across political barriers to the most powerful players in the economy.

What is not clear and will only emerge after the conference is how much the government is prepared to offer big business in return for its support for the new policy.

The Wiehan report, which the Government has accepted in principle, recommends full trade union rights for blacks.

Businessmen to hear Botha strategy today

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Nov 21

About 250 South African business leaders, black and white, will hear tomorrow what Mr Botha, the Prime Minister, has termed his "total strategy."

At a conference in Johannesburg he will outline in detail his design for an integrated South African economy, which big business is expected to play an important role.

For months Mr Botha has been talking about "total strategy" and "a constellation of forces."

He has said that South Africans that they must accept "change in the social order" or die. He has brought into question such pillars of the apartheid system as the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Act.

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Californian smog passes the scientists' acid test

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Nov 21

It doesn't rain much in Southern California but when it does it often pours acid, two scientists from the Pasadena Institute of Technology report today.

Professor Howard L. Fisher says that the area can now lay claim to the title of "acid smog" capital of America, because of the presence of a unique mixture of pollutants in its smoggy atmosphere, which are even more damaging to man and the environment than the acid rain.

In a special study for the California Air Resources Board the two environmental engineers say that acid rain is also a problem: "that is spreading throughout the United States, particularly in industrial cities where the rain has become tainted with sulphur oxides—corrosive gases emitted mostly by coal-fired power plants."

Acid smog contains a large amount of acids, and has a high content of acidic nitrogen oxide emitted from millions of cars.

Acid smog and rain, say the scientists, can burn holes in lead surfaces. Unlike the rain, the smog can seep into buildings and houses, damaging materials such as rubber and plastics.

Although the effects of acid rain and smog on people have not been fully tested, Professor Fisher says: "The acid rain with heavy metal emitted from power plants—small traces of lead, cadmium, mercury and vanadium—can do much more harm to people than the acid rain."

The scientists based their report on 15 months of which began in January. They said rain collectors in Los Angeles suburb of Pasadena on one occasion showed the acidity as similar to that of acid rain. The rain could strip paint off cars.

The scientists say this times more acid reaches ground as gas and particulate smog than in rain.

They also note that a rain is killing thousands of fish in New England and Canadian lakes, and that growth is being stunted.

The new rain that is much more harmful to man and machine may not come as a surprise to the 22 million Californians, especially the 11 million in the southern part of the state where smog has been a daily part of life.

Cars parked outside a recently ready for a new of paint after less than a week of acid rain. The scientists however further studies are necessary to determine how badly the smog and acid rain affect human body.

Stone Age camp found near Jena

Minister resigns in Sri Lanka

Berlin, Nov 21.—Workmen building a new reservoir in East Germany have uncovered the remains of a 6,400-year-old Stone Age settlement, the East German news agency ADN reported today.

Archaeologists were now examining skeletons, flint tools and fragments of pottery found at the site.

Colombo, Nov 21.—P. M. D. H. Jayawardene, Finance Minister, resigned today after accusations of mismanagement of the budget in Parliament. He said Sri Lanka had the right to commodity grants only to beggars.

OVERSEAS

Refugee exodus from Afghanistan passes 250,000 mark as troops lay waste rebel areas

From Stephen Taylor
Karachi, Nov 21

A large area of east Afghanistan has been depopulated and is now a waste in the recent offensive by Government forces against insurgent tribesmen according to refugees who have fled to Pakistan. Entire villages in the provinces of Paktia, Nangarhar and Laghman were razed in two weeks' operations from the ground and hundreds of women and children, as well as rebels, were killed. The number of Afghan refugees from this civil war has risen to 255,000, an increase of 27,000 in a week, according to figures published by the Pakistani Government. It constitutes the largest concentration of refugees in any one country, exceeding the number of Vietnamese in Thailand. In the mountainous border regions, it is believed that 10,000 recent arrivals have been registered. Refugees have been pouring into Pakistan mainly from the North-West Frontier Province where cold winds off snow-covered mountains and the temperature nears zero at night. The Pakistani Government distributed warm blankets and tents it has available and no shelter is being provided for local tribes, but the refugees

are still enduring extreme hardship. There are 575 camps for more than 5,000 families round Peshawar and many are sleeping in the open among their few possessions. Temperatures have dropped sharply in the past week and many are moving from the frontier tribal areas, where they have links with the local people, to lower-lying regions around Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Food is less a problem than shelter as Pakistan is giving four rupees (20p) a day to each refugee and special shops sell grain and pulses at controlled prices. A few refugees are supplementing their income by selling their carpets and jewelry in the bazaars. They are a hardy people and almost all the men among the refugees have been fighting against the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul, but it is clear that the Government's offensive was devastatingly successful. Morale is low and a counter-attack before spring seems a very remote possibility. About half the *Mojahedin* (Islamic warriors) have come across with the refugees and say they will settle their families in Pakistan before returning to the war. The other half are still fighting in parts of Paktia and say they have surrounded Urgan in the centre of the province, but the Government has relieved the besieged town of Khawst. Figures given by refugees indicate that the number of

Mojahedin killed in the offensive is considerably higher than the 800 earlier reported. The refugees all have a similar story to tell, of the armoured column and air attacks that caught them unaware, of indiscriminate firing on women and children, of villages and possessions destroyed and of their arduous journey on foot across the snow-covered Kozai Soteli mountains. Even then they have not always been safe. Pursuing MIG fighter bombers and helicopter gunships of the Afghan Air Force have violated Pakistan's airspace on a number of occasions, although it is not clear whether they have fired on the refugees in Pakistan. The leader of a group of about 40 members of the Gilgati tribe said that strafing gunships had killed 10 people in an attack on his village three weeks ago. The survivors rounded up their livestock and started for Pakistan. On the journey to the mountains 15 more people were killed in further air attacks. Once in the mountains they kept to narrow, difficult passes to lessen the chances of being spotted from the air. While they were in the passes five children and one woman died of exposure. Doctors on the Pakistani side of the border have treated 21 refugees suffering from gunshot burns in the past two months and more than 500 people with serious bullet wounds.

Thais start to clear Kampuchean frontier

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 21

The Thai Army today began clearing the tense border area of Kampuchean refugees amid fears that food supplies might be cut to those refusing to move. More than 8,000 Kampucheans were moved by bus and lorry to a new refugee camp eight miles from the frontier and a similar number will be moved tomorrow. Earlier some of their leaders said they would allow only children, the sick and the aged to move. But many of those leaving today were young and able bodied. Speculation about Thai intentions were increased by a statement today by General Prem Tinsulanonda, Army Commander in Chief and Defence Minister, who said 300,000 Kampucheans were expected to cross the border in Thailand soon. "They will come in as they run out of food in the next few days," he said. Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, Army commander on the border, said the Kampucheans would be "pressured" to move into Thailand because their presence in Kampuchea might provoke Vietnamese attacks which could spill over into Thailand. Right-wing Kampuchean leaders say they will not allow more than 30,000 to be evacuated as they need every man to carry on the fight against the Vietnamese. Colonel Prachak's suppression of border trading has been a severe blow to the Kampucheans as they have been procuring most of their food in that way. The colonel, who is regarded as one of the Army's ablest young commanders, also a member of the Upper House of Parliament. When he was commanding a sensitive border area two years ago he was transferred after ordering raids across the border as reprisals for Kammer Rouge attacks.

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Ford dismiss 700 blacks at S African plant

Port Elizabeth, Nov 21.—The Ford Motor Company in South Africa dismissed 700 black workers who walked out for the fourth time today in a dispute about overtime. The management said it would not tolerate further wildcat action. The unrest, which has also affected 1,400 workers at two other Ford plants in Port Elizabeth, started three weeks ago when the company dismissed Mr. Thobani Botha who heads the Black Civic Association here. The strike ended after he was reinstated. For the first time since the dispute started, the police today were visibly present at the plant, but no incidents were reported. A Ford spokesman said anyone who used wildcat action was "forcing his own resignation". At the other two plants, workers' boycotts against racial remarks said to have been made by some white workers and in sympathy with the 700 who lost their jobs today.—Agence France-Press.

Report opens way for alt debate

By David Cross
Washington, Nov 21

The fate of SALT 2—the latest strategic arms limitation agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union—could be hanging in the balance as the Senate foreign relations committee this week published a report on nearly four months of hearings. The 551-page document said a majority of the 15-member committee thought that American policy on strategic arms must be a judicious combination of three elements: they included a SALT 2 treaty imposed "meaningful" constraints on the Soviet Union, the not jeopardising critical US strategic programs; the national will to meet the strategic programs we need to maintain parity equivalence with the Soviet Union; and a commitment to significant arms reduction in future negotiations. Action taken by the committee supports each of these elements, the report said. A majority of nine to six, committee voted earlier this month to recommend approval of a treaty to the full Senate also proffered more than 20 amendments to the attached union of ratification. These only two are really significant—a provision which would give binding legal status to Soviet promises to restrict production and range of ballistic missile and a second amendment which would give a set of 98 "agreed" elements and common understandings negotiated at the time as the main treaty force with the main provisions. The treaty is now ready for ratification by the full Senate. The final vote is taken. Administration has proposed to outline its plans for ratification pending to prove to wavering senators that it is to beef up American defense. The request of Mr. Frank Church, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is expected to give an assurance that the Soviet treaty is not discovered in Cuba no military threat. Supporters of the treaty, who hope for a more conservative vote on SALT 2 in the Senate, are disappointed that the final outcome of the Senate floor is still wide. Very results published by United Press International, the American news service showed 31 senators voted to ratify the treaty and 29 in favour of the treaty. The remainder are still undecided.

Ohira visit seeks to boost China's modernization

From Our Correspondent
Tokyo, Nov 21

A positive political motive lies behind the forthcoming visit to China of Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, according to diplomatic observers in Tokyo. Mr. Ohira visits Peking on December 5 for a week as the first Japanese prime minister to visit China since the Second World War. Senior Foreign Ministry officials are quoted as saying that the recent decision to accept the Chinese request for \$5.6bn (£2.8bn) loan for nine main projects, including harbour, railway and medical facilities, underlines the Japanese Government's intention to provide strong leverage to the Chinese leadership, which is pursuing a "modernisation" policy. Diplomatic observers believe that such an economic decision is justifiable in view of the common United States-Japanese interests in underpinning the apparently pro-West leadership in Peking. Japanese diplomatic thinking is that, short of military assistance, full participation in the Chinese modernisation and industrialisation programmes is desirable. It is expected that during the visit, "most-favoured-nation" treatment for Chinese products imported by Japan will be formalised. Sources said such an arrangement would substantially contribute to reducing the trade deficit which stood at about \$700m against China after the first nine months of 1979. While these two programmes



Mr. Ohira: Help for Chinese modernization.

constitute the main benefits to China of the visit, political and economic sources say that the package, also represents strong Japanese apprehension over the increasing contacts between China and other industrial countries which, they fear, may seriously affect the Japanese economic and political presence in China. For example, competition between Japan and the United States in China is growing to an "apprehensive level" as far as Japan is concerned. At the same time, there is considerable resentment on the part of the Association of South-East Asian Nations over an industrialized China which, it believes, would generate serious trade competition.

Russia and US cooperate in space project

Moscow, Nov 21.—The Soviet Union is to send monkeys into space for the first time in a joint research programme with the United States.

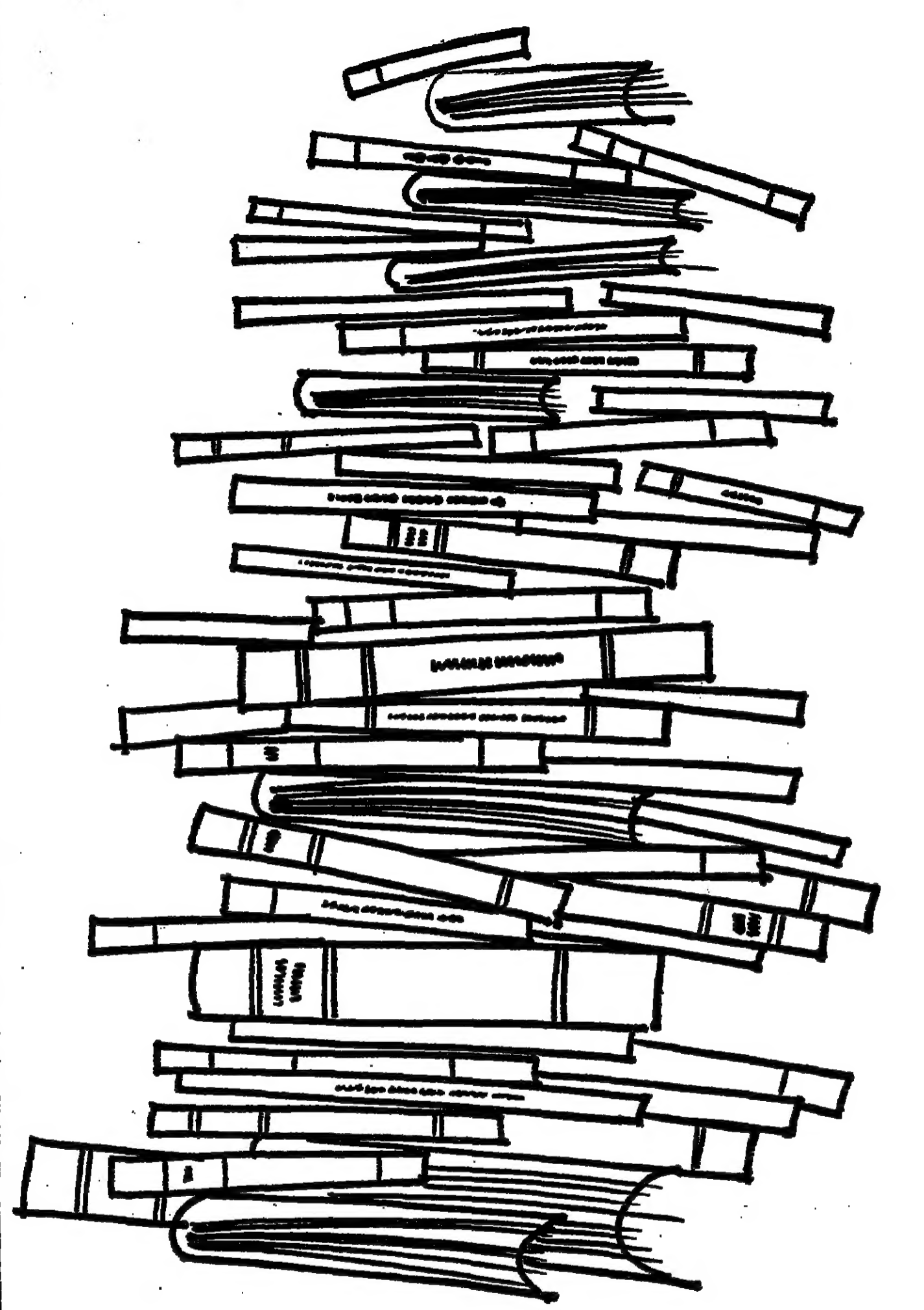
An unspecified number of rhesus macaque monkeys will be launched into orbit in a Soviet biological satellite, with the help of equipment manufactured in the United States. The satellite will take part in an experiment to study the cardiovascular system of the monkeys. Much attention is devoted to studying the biological rhythms of the animals. Scientists will take part in the experiment to carry out a joint post-flight study of primates. The main aim of the studies was to observe physiological reactions to prolonged stays in conditions of weightlessness. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union has not launched monkeys into space before, although it has put dogs, rats, rabbits, insects, and incubating quail eggs into orbit.—UPI.

Chinese taste for dogmeat causes rift in RSPCA

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, Nov 21

Hongkong's Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been split over an editorial in its annual report condemning the Chinese habit of eating dogmeat. Mr. Michael Webster, vice-chairman of the RSPCA executive committee, wrote: "There is nothing sacred about a dog. This does not mean that we would or could eat our pets. But it does mean that there is no logical reason why dogmeat should not be eaten, provided the dogs are specially bred for the table (not pets or trained dogs) and provided the killing method is humane." Two leading officials have resigned from the committee in protest and one, Mr. Philip Seelings, is to send a letter of condemnation to the London office of the RSPCA. He said: "The statement is

against all the principles and reason of the rules that govern the RSPCA. What it boils down to is that Mr. Webster is saying that there is nothing wrong with consuming dogs provided they are fattened up for the table. That is disgusting because the dog has been very special to man for many centuries. Man has got more from dogs than any other animal." Mr. Webster retorted: "There is nothing sacred about a dog. There is nothing cruel in eating something that is already dead, but I do object strongly to any cruel methods in the killing of dogs." The RSPCA's inspectors will continue to take action against people who cruelly kill dogs for consumption. Supporters of Mr. Webster hope that the RSPCA statement may ease the Hongkong Government's colonial law prohibiting dog farms



Over 50 good reasons to welcome the T.L.S tomorrow.

The Times Literary Supplement will be returning tomorrow, Friday, 23rd November. It will contain informed and incisive reviews of over 50 important new books. We will also be starting a major series of surveys of notable books which have appeared during our absence, while leading writers and scholars will be nominating outstanding titles. It's going to be a particularly stimulating issue, and a return to the standard and quality of reviewing that has made the TLS the world's leading literary review for over 75 years.

Tomorrow, 23rd Nov.

T.L.S.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Newspaper group fights Murdoch takeover

Douglas Aiton
London, Nov 21

Rupert Murdoch's attempt to take over Herald Weekly Times Ltd of Melbourne has run into immediate opposition. Keith McPherson, chairman of the Herald Group, told a conference today: "I have no hard feelings towards Mr Murdoch and I admire what he has achieved through his work. But he is not to get hold of this company." Yesterday Mr Murdoch, proprietor of the News of the Sun and various other publications, went to the Herald office and stated that he intended to acquire 50 per cent of the shares of the company. Mr McPherson said today that the board's attitude to the takeover was "barbaric". Many shareholders had been in touch with the Herald saying they were at the offer.

"We are in a very strong position," Mr McPherson said. "I do not think Mr Murdoch's offer is worthy of consideration." Two big shareholders in the Herald Group—Advertiser Newspapers Ltd of Adelaide and Queensland Press Ltd of Brisbane—have both said they will resist the takeover and not sell their shares. Mr McPherson announced a one-for-two bonus share issue by the Herald group and a record profit of over \$A120m. He insisted that the share issue had been planned before the bid. He found little solace in Mr Murdoch's understating that if he gained control he would not replace Mr McPherson as chairman and chief executive. "I thought it was very nice of him to say I would have the security of a job, but I do not put much store in promises made by Mr Murdoch. After all, he took over Channel Ten (a Sydney television station) and, God help us, there is not one manager or director left." Mr McPherson dismissed as "nonsense" the suggestion

that Mr Murdoch was claiming his birthright in seeking control of the company with which his father had been associated. He said: "Sir Keith Murdoch was a successful managing director of this company. I worked for him. He was a great man, but he owned no part of this group. He had enough shares to qualify him as a director." Sir Keith's widow, Mr Murdoch's mother, is 70 and lives outside Melbourne. She said she supports her son's move because she feels he belongs in the position his father held. Mr McPherson was asked about his meeting yesterday with Mr Murdoch, which had been described by Mr Murdoch as "friendly". He said: "I would have said it was polite." If the takeover succeeds Mr Murdoch will be by far the most powerful press magnate in Australia. The Herald company's main publications, *The Herald* and the most circulated morning tabloid *The Sun News Pictorial*.

Mr Murdoch may find other hurdles apart from the Herald company's opposition to the bid. Today the Trade Practices Commission asked its company News Ltd to stop buying shares in the Herald and Weekly Times for a month. The commission said that if News Ltd did not agree by noon tomorrow it would seek an injunction in the federal court. The commission was acting under section 50 of the Trade Practices Act which prohibits a corporation from acquiring shares in another corporation if such an acquisition would put it in a position to control or dominate a market for goods and services. Print unions at the Herald met today and it was stated later that the possibility of a Murdoch takeover was viewed with grave concern. The Australian Journalists Association has expressed similar anxieties and has suggested that the state government should be called upon to prevent Mr Murdoch from taking over the company.

OVERSEAS

Muzorewa electoral drive to open with order for release of some political prisoners

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, Nov 21

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government is to release a number of political detainees and prisoners this weekend, Mr Francis Mzimba, the Minister of Law and Order, confirmed today. He did not say who or how many would be set free.

However, it is understood that those released will be those who have not been found guilty of committing violent crimes which will be released.

A formal announcement of the releases is expected from Bishop Muzorewa tomorrow morning, coinciding with the start of a drive by his United African National Council to win black support in the Pre-independence election to be held early next year after the Lancaster House peace talks in London.

There are believed to be well in excess of 1,500 political prisoners in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, although some have been released since Bishop Muzorewa's Government came to power last June. There are also between 150 and 170 "administrative detainees" who are being held in terms of the country's emergency regulations.

The detainees, most of whom are held at the Wha Wha detention centre near Gwelo, include senior members of the Zanu and Zapu wings of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance as well as supporters of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

The releases are not expected to involve the 50,000 people being held in detention under the country's 1978 martial

law regulations under which people can be held without charge for as long as it is considered necessary.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations want to meet the future British governor of the colony to talk about the political prisoners and detainees.

It is hoped that the governor will make provision for their release as a necessary precondition for the holding of free and fair pre-independence elections.

However, Mr Chris Andersen, the Minister of Justice, said at the weekend that the new "little risk" of the governor using his powers to sweep away existing legislation including that relating to the security situation.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesia authorities have so far been very secretive about the numbers of martial law detainees and the conditions in which they are being held. Attempts by Red Cross officials to have access to the detainees have so far been refused.

According to information reaching the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission conditions in detention centres are often very poor and there is serious overcrowding. Martial law detainees are not allowed any visitors—even lawyers and members of their families—nor are they receive letters or food supplies. Some have been offered the chance of being released on condition that they join the security force auxiliaries, the "Patriotic Front".

Their future will to a large extent depend on whether the

present ceasefire negotiations taking place at Lancaster House will result in the lifting of martial law regulations. If this happens, then technically, all martial law detainees should be freed.

In addition to the martial law detainees there are the 150-170 administrative detainees being held in Wha Wha under the emergency powers regulations. Most are members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu organizations, although they also include some recently detained members of the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole's wing of Zanu.

Many were detained in September, 1978, when Zanu and Zapu were both banned. Others were held on the eve of last April's general elections. A handful have been behind bars for over a decade. Two of the best known detainees are the Reverend Casmir Basana and Mr Enos Nkala, both former supporters of Bishop Muzorewa, who are subsequently reported to have transferred their allegiance to Mr Mugabe's Zanu.

Administrative detainees are visited regularly by the Red Cross. They are allowed to undertake study courses and to be visited by friends and relatives.

According to Mr John Deary, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission conditions inside the country's prisons and detention centres have become very serious as a result of the influx of political offenders. The Commission has made representations to the Justice Minister about what it considers to be a "humanitarian crisis".



Mr Trudeau: Handing over a healthy party.

Mr Trudeau resigns leadership

From John Best

Ottawa, Nov 21

Mr Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada for 11 years until May of this year, today resigned as leader of the Liberal Party.

Mr Trudeau, who was 60 last month, offered no specific reason for his decision, but said that a change of leadership should be an "element of renewal" for the Liberals.

He will continue to act as an MP for the Montreal riding of Mount Royal. A new leader will be chosen at the Liberal convention in March.

The Liberals had been in power for 18 years when they lost the federal election to the Progressive Conservatives, who now form a minority government.

Mr Trudeau's untimely, abrupt exit from public life has been controversial internationally as he was controversial nationally.

Speculation about his future has been constant since the election of October 1979, when the Liberals were ousted from power. Many Canadians came to consider him arrogant.

Mr Trudeau fought the election campaign primarily on the issue of social justice, when the temper of the country suggested that inflation and unemployment were more pervasive problems.

Since coming to Ottawa as an MP 14 years ago he has carried on an unrelenting crusade against the independence movement in his native province of Quebec.

The separatist Parti Quebecois government of Quebec has announced plans to hold a referendum on independence next spring.

Mr Trudeau told reporters today that he will "continue to work and fight for Canada". He said he will be turning over a "healthy party" to his successor.

The party had a "large and growing plurality of support" among Canadians, as shown by the results of two federal elections earlier this week.

Both of them—one in Newfoundland, the other in Saskatchewan—were won by Liberal candidates.

The Conservatives now have 136 seats in the House of Commons and the Liberals 113. The winning margin was 23 seats.

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Devisive social issues threaten Israel

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Nov 21

The pressures of living with 100 per cent inflation, rising unemployment, and a recent outbreak of violence have threatened the Israeli Government's ability to implement the country's decision to remain in the occupied West Bank.

At present, the Israeli Government is struggling to deal with increasing anarchy in the occupied West Bank. This has led to violence over a number of issues in the past year, particularly strict observation of the Jewish Sabbath.

There have been several violent incidents and in recent weeks there were disturbing reports of extremist Orthodox Jews in Jerusalem physically attacking secular Jews whom they believed to be breaking their own strict laws of morality and decency.

The religious tensions in Israeli society have been heightened by the Government's need to rely on the support of a number of extreme Orthodox politicians to provide it with a parliamentary majority.

The introduction of strict religious laws has also caused widespread disturbances in the occupied West Bank as a result of its attempts to exile Mr. Bassam Shakara, the Arab mayor of Nablus. Diplomats believe the situation there could deteriorate seriously if Mr. Shakara is not allowed to return.

The unpopularity of the Government has shown up in many recent opinion polls. The latest, published today by the Jerusalem Post, showed that in an election, it stood to win only 28 Knesset seats compared with 52 for the opposition Labour alliance.

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Zambian rail link to reopen soon

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, Nov 21

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway line closed early last month when Zimbabwe Rhodesia troops blew up a vital bridge in Zambia, could be re-opened within three weeks, easing the country's critical transport problems.

Reports from Dar es Salaam say Chinese railway engineers, who built the line, are well advanced on building a diversion round the closed section. The bridge itself is expected to be in use before the end of the year.

Normally, the Tazara Railway carries about 40 per cent of Zambia's foreign traffic, and its closure has reduced the movement of goods between Zambia and the port of Dar es Salaam to a trickle. Some goods have been moved by rail for part of the journey, and then by road before reaching the destroyed bridge over the Chambesi River.

Dar es Salaam port is now congested with about 70,000 tons of freight awaiting transport to Zambia—double the amount for which storage exists.

The need to reopen the Tazara railway became more urgent this week when roads from Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique were cut.

Europe heroin deaths exceed US figure

By Stewart Tisdler

Deaths from heroin overdoses in Europe are now thought to be three or four times higher than in the United States, according to the latest estimates of narcotics experts.

Although there are no overall figures for Europe, West Germany alone reported 430 overdoses last year and more than 400 up to the middle of October this year. Analysts at the Paris regional office of the Drug Enforcement Agency, the American federal drug bureau, estimate a European total of between 1,500 and 2,000 for 1978, including Britain, compared with less than 600 in the United States.

One reason for the difference is thought to be the high level of adulteration in heroin sold illicitly in the United States compared with the purity of the drug sold in Europe. The higher the purity, the greater the strength and consequently the danger of an overdose by a careless user.

At the same time the market for heroin in Europe has greatly increased in recent years. The Far East, the traditional supplier of heroin, is now being supplanted by the Middle East. For the first time since heroin began to make a detectable impression on the heroin market a few years ago, heroin over the past months have overtaken Far Eastern supplies.

The sources for the Middle Eastern product are thought to be Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey and Iran. In the latter case some Iranian nationals fleeing from the change of regime are believed to be converting their goods and cash into heroin.

In the case of Afghanistan there are strong suspicions that the heroin trade has been stepped up as a means of buying arms.

The seizure of partly refined opium, suggested the possibility of heroin being processed into heroin. The opium crop in Europe itself the main centres for distribution are now identified as Amsterdam, which has long been the centre of heroin traffic, Frankfurt, Berlin and Milan.

Australian journalist shot in Zambia

Lusaka, Nov 21

Mr Tony Joyce, a correspondent for the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, was shot in the head yesterday when he was in the head of a crowd of protesters in Lusaka.

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Arab League fails to find peace alternative

Tunis, Nov 21

Arab League leaders failed to find a political alternative to the Camp David agreement on this second day of the tenth Arab League summit conference, sources here said.

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Stir up, we beseech thee

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole



th apologies for raising the spectre of Christmas so soon. Up Sunday falls this week. It is not quite clear whether tradition decrees that the cake or the pudding is to be stirred by every member of the family, only the customary date is the Sunday after Trinity, and its popular name derives from the opening words of the text: "Stir up, we beseech thee, O Lord, the will of thy faithful people." The colloquial modification of the text to "Stir up, we beseech thee the pudding in the pot" probably the best evidence Christmas pudding's claim to the day.

a first to the pudding. This I have made mine, or instead of the traditional I think it improves the taste of this otherwise treacherous recipe, and no reason why the puddings did not keep as well as all.

Christmas pudding

Serves 20 or more

- 225g (8oz) butter
- 340g (12oz) currants
- 340g (12oz) seedless raisins
- 225g (8oz) sultanas
- Finely grated zest of 1 orange
- 340g (12oz) fresh white bread-crumbs
- 55g (2oz) blanched almonds, finely chopped
- 55g (2oz) shelled pecans or walnuts, finely chopped
- 4 nutmeg, grated
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 110g (4oz) demerara sugar
- 4 large eggs
- 175ml (6 fl oz) brandy or whisky
- 150ml (4 pint) milk

Melt the butter and set it aside to cool.

Put the dried fruit into a large bowl. Add the grated nutmeg, cinnamon, sugar, and mix thoroughly.

In another bowl beat together the eggs, brandy or whisky, and milk. Whisk in the cooled, melted butter. Stir the liquid into the fruit mixture and let every member of the family take a turn to stir the pudding and make a secret wish.

Let the mixture, which is a fairly dry one, stand in a cool place for about 12 hours before turning it into one huge, two large or several small buttered pudding basins. Cover the basins with buttered grease-proof paper and foil and tie down tightly with string.

To steam the puddings, place the basins in one or more large pots and pour in boiling water until it comes about one third of the way up the sides of the basins. Bring the water back to the boil, clamp on the lid, and reduce the heat until the water is bubbling gently. Be careful not to let the pot boil dry, and bring up the water level with boiling water as required.

Steam the puddings for six hours regardless of size. Allow them to cool, then remove the buttered paper and foil and recover the basins with fresh

papers, not buttered this time. Before steaming the puddings a second time for serving, cover them the same way as for the initial cooking and steam for at least two hours.

Christmas pudding, improves in flavour if stored in a cool, dry place. Adding extra brandy or whisky after the first steaming, when the pudding is quite cold, and again before it is reheated on Christmas Day, is an optional refinement. I recommend it.

To serve the pudding, turn it on to a heated serving plate and pour about two tablespoons of heated brandy over it. Light the warm brandy at once and take the pudding to the table with blue flames of burning spirit licking over it. Be careful in the excitement of the occasion not to overdo the ignition act. The result could be a nasty case of cook flame!

Christmas cake

Makes one cake

- 285g (10oz) plain flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon mixed spice
- 225g (8oz) butter
- 225g (8oz) soft brown sugar
- 4 large eggs
- 1 tablespoon black treacle
- Finely grated zest of 1 lemon
- 225g (8oz) sultanas

225g (8oz) currants

- 225g (8oz) seedless raisins
- 110g (4oz) candied peel, very finely chopped
- 110g (4oz) glacé cherries, halved
- 55g (2oz) ground almonds
- 120ml (4 fl oz) brandy or whisky

For the almond paste

- 140g (5oz) icing sugar
- 140g (5oz) caster sugar
- 28g (10oz) ground almonds
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice

A few drops of almond essence

- 1 large egg, beaten

For the glaze

- 170g (6oz) apricot jam

For the icing

- 3 egg whites
- 680g (1½ lbs) icing sugar
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- 1½ teaspoons glycerine

Sift together the flour, salt, and mixed spice and set aside.

In a large bowl cream together the butter and sugar until very light and fluffy. In another bowl, lightly beat together the eggs, treacle and lemon zest.

Gradually beat the egg mixture into the fat adding a little flour with the last few additions of egg to stop the mixture separating.

Sift a few tablespoons of flour over the prepared fruit, candied peel and almonds, and toss them all together.

Fold the remaining sifted flour into the creamed mixture, then the fruit and nuts. Lastly, stir in the brandy or whisky and mix thoroughly.

Turn the mixture into a well greased 20cm (8in) round cake tin at least 7.5cm (3in) deep, which has been neatly lined with baking parchment. Make a shallow depression in the centre of the cake so that when the mixture rises in the oven the top will be level.

Bake the cake in a preheated cool oven (150degC/300degF, gas mark 2) for 1½ hours, then lower the heat (140 deg C, 275 deg F, gas mark 1) and continue baking for another 2½ hours. The cake is cooked when a warmed skewer plunged into the centre comes out clean.

Cool the cake in its tin for 24 hours before stripping off the paper. You may "feed" the cake with two or three more tablespoons of brandy or whisky dribbled over the base before storing it in an airtight container.

If you are decorating the cake traditionally with almond paste and royal icing, apply the marzipan about 10 days before Christmas.

To make the almond paste, sift the icing sugar into a bowl

and stir in the sugar and almonds. Add the lemon juice and a few drops of almond essence. Mix well then gradually add enough egg to make a firm paste. Knead the paste lightly on a sugar dusted surface until it is smooth.

Cake decorating, like house painting, needs careful preparation if the result is going to look at all professional.

To apply the almond paste, first measure round the outer edge of the cake with a piece of string. Take two-thirds of the almond paste and roll it out on a surface dredged with icing sugar to a rectangle half the length of the string and twice the depth of the cake in width. Trim and cut in two lengthwise. Knead the trimmings into the remaining paste and roll it out to fit the cake top. Use the cake tin as a pattern, and cut it out with a sharp knife.

Heat the apricot jam with one or two tablespoons of water and pass it through a sieve. Brush the sides of the cake with apricot glaze. Fit the two pieces of almond paste round the cake and smooth over the seams by rolling a jam jar round the cake. Brush the top with glaze and cover with the remaining almond paste. Roll lightly with a sugar dusted rolling pin and make sure the joints are neat and

well sealed. Cover the cake with a clean cloth and leave it in a cool place for about three days to dry the paste a little before icing.

To make the icing, whisk the egg whites to a froth. Stir in the sifted icing sugar a spoonful at a time. When half the sugar is incorporated, add the lemon juice. Continue adding more sugar, beating well after each addition, until the mixture almost holds a peak. Then stir in the glycerine which helps to prevent the icing from becoming too hard.

To ice the cake smoothly as a base for piped decorations, coat the top and sides on consecutive days so that a clean edge can harden after the first application. A second, thinner coat of icing may be applied after forty-eight hours drying time.

Alternatively, the icing may be used to cover the whole cake with a fluffed, peaky frosting. This is much easier and just as effective.

Home-made mincemeat is another recipe which takes its toll of the brandy or whisky bottle. Ready-cut candied peel will do too, together with the brandy or whisky. Mix everything very thoroughly together and pack the mince-meat into clean jars or plastic containers. Make airtight seals and store the preserve in a cool place for at least a month before using it.

Mincemeat

Makes 1.8 kg/4 lbs

- 340 g (12 oz) dessert apples
- 225 g (8 oz) stoned raisins
- 225 g (8 oz) sultanas
- 225 g (8 oz) currants
- 225 g (8 oz) candied orange peel
- 225 g (8 oz) candied lemon peel
- 30 g (1 oz) blanched almonds
- 225 g (8 oz) dark brown sugar
- 225 g (8 oz) shredded beef suet
- 1 teaspoon mixed spice
- 1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 lemon
- 6 tablespoons brandy or whisky

Peel and core the apples. Pass them through the coarse blade of a mincer together with the raisins, sultanas, currants, candied peel and almonds. Put the minced ingredients in a bowl with the sugar, suet, spice and salt. Grate the lemon rind finely over the bowl, then squeeze the juice and add it too, together with the brandy or whisky. Mix everything very thoroughly together and pack the mince-meat into clean jars or plastic containers. Make airtight seals and store the preserve in a cool place for at least a month before using it.

Squash: fast, fashionable and risky

squash ball weighs only a quarter of an ounce but, propelled by a racket, it has the force of a rubber bullet, and easily penetrates an eye. It is Britain's fastest-growing game, yet, according to two leading eye surgeons, it is not known that there is a risk of injury to the eyes.

It is trouble with a squash ball that it is small enough to slip between the eye's bony rim and the socket. Even at slower speeds it can still blind or badly damage the eye. Or it may shatter the cornea and drive glass into the eye.

The surgeons, who work at the Royal Eye Hospital, say: "I am concerned about the risk to our work. We have both treated eyes injured in squash and have been treating an increasing number of injuries of varying severity, caused by ball or racket. Our concern is reinforced by what we hear from colleagues in other parts of the country. There are hundreds of injuries, many of them disabling, most of them avoidable."

Squash is popular, fashionable, and offers exercise in concentrated bursts. But it is played in confined quarters and carries the risk of eye injury either from the ball leaving a well or floor at high speed, or from a flailing racket.

The surgeons say that, from their observation, inexperienced players are most at risk. But they have also noticed that skilled players may be injured when they play with less able or novice players, because the inexperienced player may make a wild or unorthodox shot which catches the skilled man unawares.

"Squash is especially popular among people in their twenties and thirties who want to be fit, and these are the people we find getting hurt. Loss of an eye can damage a man's career. Even a relatively minor injury can be painful. And don't forget the player who accidentally causes the injury: he feels terrible about damaging a friend's eye."

"Our intention is not to be alarmist, but to draw squash players' attention to the dangers. It is foolish and dangerous, for example, to play in ordinary spectacles, but many people do. Toughened sports glasses are expensive and the purchase of them is a basic precaution. For players who do not wear glasses there might be advantage in having toughened spectacles with plain lenses."

"But best of all is an eye protector, a sort of visor which allows full vision but cannot be penetrated by the ball or racket."

As far as the surgeons know, no suitable protector is made in Britain. One of them, however, plays squash with a protector made in the United States. "It is ideal. I wouldn't play without it," he says.

Mr Bob Morris, secretary of the Squash Rackets Association, said that, given the nature of the game, some injuries were inevitable, but he had no evidence that eye injuries were on the increase and he was surprised to hear that people had lost eyes playing squash.

"Certainly people should not play in ordinary spectacles, but apart from that, I do not think there is any need for eye protection. If the association endorsed an eye protector it would be accepting that the game is dangerous. We do not think it is. In any case, eye protectors might encourage people to play more dangerously. Our aim is to educate people and persuade them to play by the rules. That way injury can be avoided."

The surgeons say: "We would like the Squash Rackets Association and sports manufacturers to develop and promote a good eye protector. We have no wish to interfere with people's enjoyment of squash, a great game. But the risk can and should be limited. It is easy to be complacent. We see the sad results."



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MR ROBINSON AND MR BLUNT

There is clearly a disproportion between the fascination which the affair of the Cambridge traitors has for the British public and its current significance. The traitors were recruited forty years ago, and their main operation was exposed nearly thirty years ago. Yet it is not only the newspapers but also their readers who are almost obsessively interested in every detail revealed or not revealed by Professor Blunt.

When it comes to Communist influence in Britain it is evident that the case of Mr Robinson is far more important to the current wellbeing than the case of Professor Blunt. Mr Robinson part of a Communist-led infiltration of the British trade unions which has secured substantial power in the trade union movement and substantial influence through the trade unions in the Labour Party Conference. Indeed the influence on the Labour Party is such that it could determine the future control of the party and decide the character of the next Labour Party manifesto. Mr Robinson has been recruited by British Leyland after years of successful agitation, estimates of the damage which he has done to the company are in the hundreds of millions of pounds and the jobs they have put at risk are well over the hundred thousand mark.

Mr Robinson and his friends are not traitors; they are open advocates of an extreme socialist doctrine to our national problem. Mr Robinson is not a mole; he is an open Communist. The Communists in the trade unions have, however, done far more to stymie the prospect of our maintaining a free and prosperous society than all the Cambridge traitors put together, even including General Philby of the GB.

It is worth asking why Britain flatters from this obvious disportion of interest. There are of course superficial reasons. The traitor story is like a good spy novel. His own account of himself, with its areas of self-justification and rather specious self-justification, would go down very well in paperback, bought

at the airport and left on the plane. It was, in our judgment, right to obtain it and right to publish it, but it must stand for what it is, an ex parte statement by a witness whose record is one of deceit in the past.

At a deeper level there is the very disturbing question of the vulnerability of a particular type of liberalism to totalitarian ideas. It is like the problem of Vietnam with the United States. The wrong was done by the best and brightest of their generation. In Britain it was from the cream of an educational generation, the Cambridge scholars of the 1930s, from whom the traitors were recruited. Why?

Many of them belonged to a secret literary society, the Apostles. It would, of course, be easy to take the Apostles apart. One could instance their superficial lack of patriotism in the First World War, personified in Lytton Strachey, their cult of personal relations as a substitute for a moral code, and E. M. Forster's notorious remark: "If I had to choose between betraying my country and betraying my friend I hope I should have the guts to betray my country"; all tend to the destruction of the society on which a democratic society depends.

It is also true that there was largely a homosexual culture, with necessary dependence on the functional ties of family and sexual morality, leading to a broader moral relativism. Even in the case of Maynard Keynes, perhaps the finest product of this culture, there may be a parallel between his emotional reticence and the monetary rules which prevented inflation, and particularly the gold standard, and his need to reject the conventional sexual morality of his period. He did not like rules.

Not all of the leaders of this culture were homosexual; the philosopher G. E. Moore was not, nor was Bertrand Russell. Yet, the rejection of ideal standards, the cult of personal relations, supported by an arrogant cult of the intellect, was the common foundation of

the Cambridge school, buttressed as it was by the literary influence of Bloomsbury. Philosophically the school was characterized by the rejection of nineteenth-century German idealism. They rejected the noble idealism of Hegel; and in the 1930s, their pupils accepted the Hegelian dialectic of Marx.

Yet, while one can point to its weaknesses, this was a very valuable culture. The intellectual standards of Cambridge in the first half of this century were extremely high, and the environment was creative as well as scholarly. Even by international standards, Keynes, Russell, Houseman, E. M. Forster and Lytton Strachey represent a brilliant flowering of talent. But the Cambridge of which they were the household gods proved to be the Cambridge of the traitors. Their liberalism could not master in the 1930s the challenge of totalitarian Marxism, with its equal disregard of standards of loyalty, of liberty and of truth.

If we owe Blunt the traitor to the flaw in the Cambridge cultural tradition we also owe Professor Blunt, the art historian, to its virtue. Art history, with its combination of the ideal of scholarship and the ideal of appreciation of beauty, is one of the highest forms which civilization takes. It is all the more disturbing—leaving aside the Marxist pseudo realism which Professor Blunt admired for ideological reasons in his youth—that we should find one of the highest expressions of our culture intertwined with treason, including a hateful and unrepentant personal reason to the monarch. It is Blunt the traitor, still apparently unaware of his true guilt, who is the deadly enemy of the culture to which Professor Blunt, the great historian of art, has devoted his life. That contrast springs from deeper roots, from a flaw in Cambridge liberalism itself, from its rejection of absolute standards, from paradoxically, its anti-idealism: philosophy, from its arrogance and its cult of intellectualism. "Corruptio optima pessima" should be the new motto of the Apostles.

Professor Blunt and assumptions about allegiance

From Mr Lionel Bloch
Sir, Professor Blunt (November 21) presents the common wisdom of intelligence circles for turning an enemy spy into a double agent. Unfortunately his arguments are based on three dubious assumptions:

1. That "fine judgment" can determine if a spy's primary allegiance can be changed by a process of interrogation, brain-washing and pardon.
2. That in the event of such change being successful it will not be detected and exposed by a "mole".
3. That the other side will not discover the switch through the objective analysis of the disinformation.

Should any of these assumptions prove faulty—and the risk is considerable—then the traitor will be exposed, or what is more likely, become a treble agent.

Professor Blunt completely overlooks the fact that an unmasked spy can get away without punishment, by turning or pretending to turn into a double agent, then there is little left to deter those tempted to betray their country from doing so.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
8 Wilshire Street, W1,
November 21.

From Mr Philip Warner
Sir, Recent disclosures about spying and treachery seem to have created an impression that Cambridge in the 1930s was a hotbed of Marxist sympathies. As an ordinary undergraduate from 1936-39 I never heard of a debating club called the Apostles (described as famous and exclusive) and rather than the most unrepentant traitors would have been seen as safe in King's (or Keble, Oxford) but there were some jokes of one sort or another about most colleges.

Most people were only too well aware of the inevitability of another appalling war but preferred joining the OTC or A.K. Squadron to betraying our secrets to Russia and hoping they might be useful. Many were subsequently killed. Trinity (not my own college) has been named as the centre of the activities of that "unhappy little group". A glance at the 1945 Memorial in Trinity chapel gives a truer picture of the average undergraduate of that college.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP WARNER,
The White Cottage,
21 Hawthornden Road,
Croydon,
Surrey,
November 19.

From Sir Peter Redwood
Sir, Few people can be more contemptible than a traitor who not only betrays his country but who also chooses to live in the freedom of the democracy he betrays.

Little could be more commendable than the democracy which allows him to remain.

Yours faithfully,
PETER REDWOOD,
Belbina House,
The Causeway,
Leam,
Warminster,
Wiltshire.

From Mr E. A. Young
Sir, Mr Levin's sentiments do him credit, but he is barking up the wrong tree.

Most of us are indeed appalled by the actions of the traitors, just as we are appalled by Sir Roger Casement's treachery. But the case has been settled, and the authorities, at the time decided that no more action need be taken. The current obsession with the "material for sensational journalism" as your correspondent said.

If the intelligence services had unearthed fresh charges against Professor Blunt or identified some fresh man with an ordinal number, there would be justification for this outbreak of special indignation. But as far as we know, the situation remains as it did at the time of his confession and its subsequent forgiveness. The present fuss, with each paper trying to outdo the rest with its revelations (some, as in *The*

Selection in education
From Mr Andrew Phillips
Sir, The Master of Balliol and his colleagues (November 15) are right to complain about the counter-productive proposal to force universities to charge "market rates" for overseas students.

But the impoverishment which they will suffer as a result is as nothing compared with the damage the Government's creaming off proposals will inflict on comprehensives. Indeed, without their fair share of "high flyers" they will cease to be comprehensive.

It is not just that 155m of government money will be going to the already privileged private sector at the same time as teaching resources for comprehensives are being cut back. It is more the disproportionate effect which creaming will have on the state sector in terms of morale (a vital factor and usually overlooked); standing in local communities as well as the willingness of the best academic staff to resist the soft pastures of the public schools.

The olympian leader which heralded your welcome return (November 13), would have shown more perception if it had not ignored the educational component in the "British disease". It is unrealistic to call for changed leadership, but the long-term foundation of such change, the educational system, continues to be undermined by the class ridden, dogmatic policies of one government after another.

Yours truly,
ANDREW PHILLIPS,
85 Bradford Street,
Bocking,
Bures,
Essex,
November 13.

Sunday Telegraph, demonstrably untrue) is nothing but circulation mongering.

I am not moved by the professor's "distress" except that it is moved by all distress. But I am horrified by the public's insatiable appetite for it. I have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient servant,
B. A. YOUNG,
Flat 3,
Elm Park Gardens,
Chislehurst, SW10,
November 20.

From the Reverend Canon G. G. Turner

Sir, Professor Blunt, your correspondent, Mr Green, claims, has placed the Queen in a position of considerable embarrassment. Doubtless so. But those who are her Majesty's advisers have placed her in the greatly more embarrassing position of seeming to act hypocritically.

Her Majesty's Private Secretary, if not the Queen herself, has apparently known of Professor Blunt's treachery since 1964, and it is difficult to resist the impression that he has only now been degraded, not because he has been a spy but because it has become general knowledge that he has been one.

Among those who must bear some responsibility for embarrassing the Queen must be the woman who despite achieving the high office of Prime Minister, has still to learn when to keep her mouth shut.

I may add that I am neither friend, disciple, nor colleague of Professor Blunt; indeed, until these last few days, I am not sure that I had even heard his name.

Yours truly,
GARTH TURNER,
22 Raiton Road,
Manchester,
November 19.

From Dr D. J. Jefferies
Sir, When I recall the hounding and subsequent destruction of Poulson, Stobhouse, Thorpe, and now Anthony Blunt by the Establishment and self-styled investigative journalists, I am reminded of those who fed the great English traditions, the febrile and the public school, wherein also it is demonstrated how brave the English when faced with a broken and defenceless creature.

The lesson has been present for eight or ten years. Couldn't we learn it?

Yours sincerely,
D. J. JEFFERIES,
St Catherine's College,
Oxford,
November 20.

From Mr T. A. Brocklebank
Sir, There are reports in the press (not *The Times*) that the authorities of Trinity College, Cambridge, are about to consider removing Anthony Blunt's Honorary Fellowship.

Naturally one hopes that the College will do so with a good conscience. If they do, I shall at once require the College to remove my name from the books and shall never go there again. I urge other graduate members of Trinity to be prepared to do the same.

Yours sincerely,
T. A. BROCKLEBANK,
Lester House,
5 Linden Avenue,
Dorchester,
Dorset.

From Mr Arthur Pottersman
Sir, What is the value of that knowledge that can swallow a Briton's soul?

What can that scholarship be worth that digests the known cruelties of a Soviet system and feeds on its propaganda as carefully as any ignorant no one? Is not the greatest of all treasons still the treason of clerics?

Yours truly,
ARTHUR POTTERSMAN,
35 Redington Road, NW3,
November 20.

From Mr Robert Rowell
Sir, It is no use the Marxist intellectual (Mr. Sykes Davies, November 20) claiming that anti-fascism was their motivation before the war. In the pre-war years, when it was vitally necessary to resist Hitler, the Communists here opposed re-

armament: even after Munich they opposed conscription (early 1939); and even after war had been declared against Germany, they and they alone opposed the war. At that time Russia had a pact with the Nazis. It was never a question of "joining Russia in the war against Germany": we had already been fighting Germany for months, before Hitler made the mistake of attacking Russia. That forced Russia into the war, not any desire to help us.

The motivation of such Communists was a positive one: desire for a Marxist revolution in this country. All the traitors in the Burgess-Maclean conspiracy were united in that aim. It was the insistence of a major power outside this country, which had already had such a revolution and wished to foster one here, which made them betray their own country to this one. This has been called "conscience".

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT ROWELL,
35 Newark Road, SW5,
November 20.

From Mr A. M. Webb
Sir, If a spy is caught by the people upon whom he is spying, and escapes punishment by giving them information about the people for whom he was doing the spying, what kind of idiot then asks him for a truthful account of the business?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WEBB,
123 Albert Palace Mansions,
Lurline Gardens, SW11,
November 19.

Eight questions
From Mr Stuart Kuttner

Sir, The stage management of the charity that passed for the Anthony Blunt press conference on Tuesday bears examination.

Setting aside the cry of sour grapes that might be directed against this newspaper and others representing tens of millions of readers, which were also excluded, I would like to ask Blunt's solicitor, Mr Michael Rubinstein, through your columns:

1. Whether the interests of truth might not have been better served by questions from journalists from unselected newspapers who might have come bearing individual, relevant pieces of the jigsaw?

2. Why Blunt, in Mr Rubinstein's reported words, "would not have been able to give consistent answers" to questions from different newspapers?

3. Why *The Times* and *The Guardian* (combined circulation around 700,000) as against the rest of the Fleet Street daily and evening papers (combined circulation 15 million odd) were selected?

4. Was there any connexion between their selection and the sweetly defensive letters they had printed since Blunt's exposure?

5. When Mr Rubinstein told one on Sunday morning that it would be unfair to grant an interview to the *Evening News*, or any one newspaper, but he would be arranging a press conference, of which all newspapers would be notified, what did he mean?

6. How he reconciles his reported statement that the Press Association news agency (permitted to attend, but not to ask questions) "... did not ask questions because they did not ask permission to do so" with the fact that they sought interviews all day on Monday, and wrote urgently asking to be allowed at the press conference?

7. If, as I understand, nine journalists (representing two newspapers, the BBC, ITN, IRN and the PA) were granted varying degrees of access to Blunt why a general press conference comprising 15 representing all the main Fleet Street newspapers, BBC, ITN, IRN and the PA would, in Mr Rubinstein's words, "have been chaos"?

8. Whether he will now make Mr Blunt available to answer all the pertinent and, indeed, supplementary questions that went unanswered at the elegant press conference?

Yours sincerely,
STUART KUTTNER,
Assistant Editor,
Evening News,
Carmelite House, EC4,
November 21.

Fees to overseas students
From Mr Timothy Williams

Sir, Professor MacKenzie's concern for third world students who will not be able to pay for their studies in the United Kingdom is laudable (*The Times*, November 16); however, he need have no fear that by being generous, the Socialist Block will win their young hearts and minds to the Communist cause.

Last year I was a British Council lecturer at the University of Jassy in Romania. Many of my friends in Jassy were Commonwealth students who had been awarded scholarships by Ceausescu's Government to continue their studies in Romania. None of these students was indifferent to the institutionalised fear of the regime or to the intellectual poverty

of the teaching or to the wretchedness of the Romanian's living conditions. And all these considerations the BBC World Service as something more than just a source of unbiased information: they considered it as a lifeline to the freedom of the West.

Perhaps, then, the British Government should—purely Machiavellian reasons—keep the university fees up. In that way, a lot of third world students would see what Communism is really like. And with the additional revenue, perhaps the grant to the External Services of the BBC could be increased.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY WILLIAMS,
22 Arborfield Close,
Slough,
Berkshire,
November 19.

Prayer Book language
From the Rev Martin Linskill

Sir, The Prayer Book, I suppose, made me a lover of God, and Oxford, a weightier of the finest words for his praise. My sympathy with Miss Trickett and her co-signatories is therefore strong; but to maintain the sort of cultural and literary provision which they seem to invite can hardly be the Church's truest interest.

The revisions, whose linguistic results we no doubt all deplore, were encouraged by no one for literary, but for theological, liturgical, and pastoral reasons central to the Church's life: that the Word of the Lord should once more bite, not dull, that worship should be Common, not clerical, that Prayer should be real prayer, not dutiful performance.

To achieve these tasks, which it were amazing if centuries should not have made inevitable, whereas I do believe the standards of both Prayer Book and Authorized Ver-

Diplomatic links with Iran

From Miss Jeanne Webster

Sir, I think most people would agree that the seizure of the American hostages at the United States Embassy in Tehran is a terrorist outrage against the sovereignty of the United States and a gross violation of the most basic principle on which all diplomatic relations between sovereign nations is based. The guarantee of the inviolable integrity of a diplomatic mission and its personnel must remain an absolute necessity if international diplomacy is to be possible in the future.

In view of this, the position of the Iranian Government must constitute a threat to the diplomatic missions of all countries represented in Iran irrespective of any particular political philosophy or stance. That the Iranian action cannot be committed at and must not be allowed to set a precedent which would destroy the entire basis of peaceful diplomatic relations between sovereign nations must be made clear.

Why then has no sovereign nation currently represented by a diplomatic establishment in Iran had the courage and integrity to withdraw its diplomatic mission from Iran until such time as that country is prepared to respect the principles of international diplomacy and to guarantee the safety and inviolability of all diplomatic missions of all sovereign nations represented in Iran?

Yours faithfully,
JEANNE WEBSTER,
14 School Terrace,
Trowes,
Norfolk,
November 14.

Minimum Lending Rate

From Mr John Maddox

Sir, Why is everybody, even Mr Geoffrey Rippon, surprised that minimum lending rate should be set at 17 per cent? Those who borrow from the banks will be paying real interest for the first time in years, and those who lend to the Government can similarly hope to get the real worth of their money back. What, one may ask, is wrong with that?

Now that exchange control has been abolished, does it not follow that so long as the Government sticks to its guns, short-term interest rates in Britain will remain roughly equal to those in the rest of the world? The British inflation rate plus the real rate of interest in countries such as Germany or Switzerland?

On this view, M.L.R. will, and should, stay up until inflation comes down (or is seen to be abating). The argument between the monetarists and the Keynesians will never be resolved, for it is as much political as economic. But to ask that a monetarist government should shield us from the unpleasant consequences of its declared policies, as Mr Rippon does, is to ask that water should run uphill.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MADDOX,
Director,
The Nuffield Foundation,
Buffed Lodge,
Regent's Park,
London,
November 19.

From the Reverend Edward Bundred

Sir, The present economic policy seems to be a case of the left hand not knowing what the right does. On the one hand the Government is withdrawing state intervention to encourage private enterprise. On the other, they are pushing interest rates so high as to make such investment difficult. Can the consequence be anything but a no-man's land between the two sectors peopled by increasing masses of the unemployed?

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BUNDUCK,
High Street,
Malvern Link,
Worcestershire,
November 14.

Colonial vehicle

From Mr G. J. Smith

Sir, Communist critics are not needed when British sources themselves reveal that one of the earliest acts following the Lancaster House conference was to fly to Salisbury by RAF Hercules aircraft a Daimler motor car in which Britain's unnamed Governor will ride.

That the vehicle for colonial plumes should make such precedence when the quinquiescence of sensitivity is required to solve such an immensely complex human tragedy for Zimbabwe Rhodesians, black and white, is a crowning example of the elements which cause this tragedy.

Yours ever,
GEORGE IVAN SMITH,
Home Farm,
Bisley,
Gloucestershire.

Unlucky sister

From Miss End Luckman

Sir, Ann marries an Indian and they settle in England. Her sister Betty marries his brother, but they cannot settle in England. Why? Because Betty happens to have been born while her parents were serving their country in India. Is our Government quite sane?

Yours faithfully,
ENID LAKEMAN,
37 Cuckwood Avenue,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent,
November 9

Personal ministry?

From Mr Brian Hillier

Sir, We heard Mrs Thatcher on television at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Monday evening (November 12) speak (not for the first time) of "my Ministers" when, presumably, she was referring to "Her Majesty's Ministers". It is to be hoped that this does not preclude any other political or constitutional innovation.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN HILLIERSEN,
3 Belsize Avenue, NW3,
November 12.

WHIS CUSTODIET SIR KENNETH KEITH?

Is Thatcher and her Industry Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, have had their first major crisis of industrial policy. The tension between the respective chairman of a National Enterprise Board and the present Government has played a significant part in this Rolls-Royce case. The constitution of the EB is that of a holding company. Rolls-Royce, however, is a large and cash hungry subsidiary in relation to all the EB's other holdings (BL, expected) that the relationship was ever exactly filial. Things have latched the pitch over a year ago here it was inevitable that the Sir Leslie Murphy or Sir Kenneth Keith, or perhaps both, could have had to go before any reasonable working relationship could have been established between the two organizations.

Problems of personality, however, are not the ideal basis to settle questions of basic structure. In taking Rolls-Royce away from the NEB and having in future report directly to the department of Industry, the Government have written another significant chapter in the long and unsatisfactory history of the relations between Whitehall and publicly owned industry. It is in principle a departure that contradicts much of what Sir Keith Joseph has said about the Government's underlying industrial philosophy. The question is not directly to do with the Rolls-Royce corporate plan. It is in the last resort for the Government to decide how much public money

is to be spent in the effort to maintain the company as a major force in the international aero-engine business. The question is how the performance of a company regarding hundreds of millions of public money is best to be monitored. There is no easy answer to questions of this sort. If there were it would doubtless have been found by one or other of the successive governments which have wrestled since 1945.

Ironically, on the very day that he was preparing to take responsibility for Rolls-Royce directly back into the Department of Industry, Sir Keith Joseph was presenting arguments to the House in another context which tended strongly the other way. Speaking in the debate on the British Aerospace Bill the minister argued that it was right to establish the new aerospace company outside direct control from Whitehall because the Government would function best when it knew that its business was utterly dependent upon pleasing not ministers or civil servants, however well intentioned, but customers and investors.

All managements would like to be left alone to get on with their job. Any company dependent as Rolls-Royce is on massive injections of public money, however, cannot have its performance monitored in the public interest. The question, therefore, reduces itself to how this can most effectively be done.

All recent experience leads to the conclusion that the direct involvement of ministers and

civil servants in this process is unsatisfactory. Civil servants are not trained or skilled in evaluating commercial judgments. They must give first priority to the political pressures on their ministers and departments, for that is their job. Ministers get dragged into the day to day problems of the industry for which their department is responsible, whether they like it or not.

The latest experiment in handling these problems at one remove has been the NEB. It was set a statutory requirement to oversee its holdings and impose commercial criteria for judging performance. The NEB has many critics. It suffered from the controversy that surrounded its first chairman, Lord Ryder. Legitimate questions have been raised as to whether its machinery was up to the task it had been given.

But none of these considerations change two basic facts. The first is that, however inadequate, the NEB is better suited to its function than the Department of Industry. The second is that the NEB is openly accountable. If it seems to fail, its chairman, board and officials can be replaced. The function of safeguarding the public interest in the public money being invested is open to scrutiny. The NEB's critical remarks last year about Rolls-Royce's financial performance ought to have chimed with the Government's view of these matters. Sir Keith Joseph seems in this instance uncharacteristically to have sided with those arguing for less commercial discipline in industry. It will prove to have been an error.

For a valuable project, which has attracted worldwide attention, to be threatened with closure as a result of the lack of such a small amount of finance is nothing less than a tragedy. It is hoped, however, that with the substantial support given to the court from numerous agencies and institutions that the above sum will be found, thus avoiding the court's closure.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. CONWAY,
Administrator,
The London Small Claims Court,
235-238 High Holborn,
London, WC1,
November 15.

Mountbatten statue?

From Lieutenant Commander J. B. Lamb

Sir, An admirer of horseback never! Even though Lord Louis was Colonel of a Cavalry Regiment. And a "horse-mane" is even less appropriate.

As a humble, superannuated destroyer man, I would like the statue to be of him in sea-going rig, with binoculars round his neck, as he was photographed on the bridge of HMS Kelly.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN LAMB,
Barrow House,
Tywardreath,
Penzance,
November 19.

Small claims court

From Mr A. J. Conway

Sir, Christopher Warner's report on the proceedings at the Greater London Council on November 13 has been of great encouragement to the court in its attempt to survive. All of those involved in the project hope that the GLC's approach to the Lord Chancellor and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection will prove fruitful.

With the support of Wolfson College, Oxford, the court now needs £5,000 to enable it to continue to provide a speedy, inexpensive and efficient forum for the settlement of small disputes.

The global dilemma

From Dr J. A. Loraine, FRSE

Sir, Your reappearance is very welcome, but in your absence the world's problems have in no way abated. Instead they have obtruded one and more into our consciousness.

During your absence the planet's population has increased by almost 1 million—about double the number killed in the Second World War. The concomitants of overpopulation, particularly excessive urbanization and joblessness, have soared. The global family size remains five children; contraceptive provision in the poor countries is far from a minuscule segment of a population; safe abortion in any parts of the world remains extremely difficult to obtain.

No country yet has a coherent energy policy in tune with a planet only yet inexorably running out of internal resources. Hard technologies involving oil, gas, coal and, save all, nuclear fission are still rife in the saddle. They are pre-emptive in the intensive; they will undoubtedly give the global inflame a further twist; above they ponder to the terrorist and nuclear war and could well lead to a series of military adventures.

The nuclear imbroglio involves us all. Events such as Chernobyl and the storage of long-lived radioactive wastes have not been forthcoming. The inability to separate the peaceful from the military use of the atom is again for all to see.

New Books

Punching holes in the sky

The Right Stuff
By Tom Wolfe
(Cape, £6.95)

Chuck Yeager was the first man to break the sound barrier (if you thought it was Nigel Patrick, then so according to Tom Wolfe, did practically everyone else) and he broke it high above the Mojave Desert on October 14, 1947.

He was going faster than any man in history, and it was almost silent up there, since he had exhausted his rocket fuel, and he was so high in such a vast space that there was no sensation of motion. He was master of the sky. He was a king's soldier, and he was a king's pilot, and he was a king's hero. It would take him even minutes to glide back down to land at Edwards Field, and he was doing victory rolls and other acrobatic stunts and Rogers and the High Sierras spun round below.

To the still slim literature of aeronautics—Antonia de St. Exupéry remains the most engaged god—must now be added this dazzling, dizzying and frequently very funny book. *The Right Stuff*, which begins with the fear and the thrill of a death by burning, is a narrative essay on the first years of American manned flight in space, from the Air Force test programme at Edwards Field in the late 40s and 50s, of which Yeager was the legend and star, to the civilian NASA Project Mercury at Cape Canaveral and Houston, which sent up six of the first seven "astronauts" between 1961 and 1963: Shepard, Grissom, Glenn, Slayton, Carpenter, Schirra and Cooper.

That we are already forgetting half their names is part of "the point": 15 years is a long time in the short history of punching holes in the sky. Not only is that none of the men working on the Gemini and Apollo projects which succeeded them, not even the first man on the moon, themselves, are received back on earth in the same hysterical celebration as the first man on the moon, but the election of John Glenn, co-President Johnson spent his time trying to get photographed on TV, and the "astronauts" of the Gemini and Apollo projects which succeeded them, not even the first man on the moon, themselves, are received back on earth in the same hysterical celebration as the first man on the moon.

For *The Right Stuff* also uses a technological comedy of

the Cold War. Satisfyingly well televised catastrophes occurred at the Cape when rockets disintegrated above spectators' heads, or rose briefly with a great roar, changing their minds and settling back to eject from the tip of a nose eight stories high an escape parachute which floated prettily to the ground like a toy. The space race became a political imperative—hell, who wanted a Communist moon—but within the years covered by this book the States never caught up.

Except at Edwards Field, where test flights continued with spectacular, record-breaking success right up to 1963. Pilots at Edwards had always considered they had more of the right stuff (an undefined and indefinable mix of courage and bloody-mindedness) than test pilots anywhere else, and that the first astronauts—chimps, men, apparently it made no difference—were passengers, lab rats, and not true pilots at all. It was a charge the astronauts felt keenly. Not that it mattered in the end: politics was on the side of NASA, and after the first success of Shepard and the rest, even professional prestige followed the shift of public money and media acclaim from the military to the civil enterprise.

When the astronauts got their exclusive contracts with *Life* Magazine, back at the start (Yeager was a Presbyterian, too) the desert pilots were still cutting loose with Pancho Barnes at the Fly Inn.

When the screen door banged and a man walked through the door into the saloon, every eye in the place checked him out. If he looked as somebody who had something to do with flying at Edwards, he would be eyed like some lame goddamned mouse-trap shepherd from Shane. Pancho Barnes was a rebarbative ex-astronaut who stomped about like Barbara Stanwyck, and here, at the Fly Inn, with Chuck Yeager falling out of the sky and his ejector-seat glowing with fire, falling on him, (and still he survived) was evidence of his true frontier. It makes up a small, but important part of the book because it provides the standard of individual genius by which all the public relations in Florida and Texas are measured and found wanting. The theme of the book—more applicable still to the moon pro-

ject than to Mercury, which explains why the moon-landings so signally failed to excite—is the homogenization of courage. Instead of a desert brush with death the deadly airbrush of *Life*.

The joy, beauty, terror—and bathos—of the pilots' and astronauts' work between 1947 and 1963 are abundantly present in Wolfe's book. He brings to the world of waxed tails, hyperbolic tumbles and hot young fighter jocks an exhilarating vocabulary and a complete, and wholly American, mastery of both virtuoso and conversational, plain and fancy styles. He represents, as Kurt Vonnegut represents, the writer as performer, building many of his effects cumulatively, like a singer or dancer, so that even the technique, like correct breathing or essential footwork, can be taught. Technology he can describe—rare gift with clarity and wit: we always see what is happening, even if we do not always understand why.

He resurrects the most disregarded place of punctuation in the language—the exclamation mark—and makes it sing like a flash bulb to convey thought-processes occurring to him as he writes, and those who are smoothly linked, but one by one, painstakingly complete. He rarely describes anything—lunch with the Kennedys, landing a plane on a pitching carrier, an astronaut stripper called Sally Rand—without describing it freshly and giving it new life. I wrote "his characters" because in new respects at least *The Right Stuff* would have better claim to the definition "documentary novel" which it does not make, than Norman Mailer's new book, *The Executioner's Song*, reviewed last week, which has talked at length to the people in his book. Unlike him, however, he has no qualms about entering a real hero's head and making him think and speak on the page; and, most important of all, he imposes from first to last on subject, people and cassette-recorder alike a fastidious and controlling intelligence entirely his own.

Michael Ratcliffe

On Saturday, *The Times* Books of the Year, in which our critics give their selection of the titles of 1979 that have given them most pleasure.



Victoria's etching of her daughter the Princess Royal in the bath.

Can women paint?

The Obstacle Race
The Fortunes of Women Painters and their Work
By Germaine Greer
(Secker & Warburg, £9.95)
Queen Victoria's Sketchbook
By Marina Warner
(Macmillan, £8.95)

Greer's book is the impediment which have prevented women through the centuries from achieving major status as painters. The first seven chapters analyze the nature of each category of obstacle, from family and love to primitivism and what Germaine Greer calls the "Disappearing Genre" (notably the tendency of paintings by women to be re-baptized as the work of better-known male artists). By this point, the reader has reached already p.150. The last two chapters, under the heading "How they ran", spells out indeed the track record of individual women painters from the Middle Ages until the nineteenth century (not including living artists). By the end the reader has got to p.327, with over 20 pages of small-type footnotes still to come. The book is copiously illustrated, the 32 colour plates being placed between the rather grey and misty monochrome.

This is a strange book and I fear will prove unsatisfactory for most female no less than male readers, and certainly for all art-historians of whatever sex. I am not widely read in Germaine Greer's own oeuvre, but I do associate her style with a brisk momentum moving towards cogent points. This time, alas, no. The book is as

massive an example of overkill as I have come across for a long time. It was already quite clear that no major and very few arguably great women painters did emerge before 1900, and the essential reasons why this was were no less obvious biological, social, economic. And in the case of woman painters as distinct from woman writers, the mechanics of painting present difficulties far beyond those inherent in putting pen to paper: Greer makes clear, a large proportion of woman painters came from families of professional artists, so that the gear was to hand. The book however should have been reduced by at least a half: as it is the reader is left stunned by the enumeration of professionally average, or mediocre, or worse, painters who happen to be women. It does all prove that men had no monopoly in these categories of merit, but that will come as no surprise even to the most dedicated m.c.p. It is a great shame, as Germaine Greer has done her homework exhaustively, slogging round the reserves of the museums of western civilization, but I fear exposure over several years to so much indifferent imagery has blunted her perception. And now to something not entirely different, yet very far from the same. It too deals with femininity and the artist, but is focused on a single example. A modest aspect of a very great, indeed, a great, indeed imperial subject, is encompassed with a sense of scale, a deftness and economy that are very nicely matched to its modesty and its charm.

The artist involved is one who does not rate mention as such in Germaine Greer's book, Queen Victoria herself. Germaine Greer is not really concerned with amateurs, and Queen Victoria was certainly not (and would not have been appalled to be described as) a professional artist. Yet the talent which she exercised from childhood into far old age with pencil and water-colour (and extended to etching) was real, and both innate and trained. Her sketchbooks are all still at Windsor. Marina Warner has got at them, made a judicious selection of drawings, a high proportion of which are reproduced in colour, and interwoven them with a linking narrative drawn with the same sense of proportion from Victoria's own writings and from contemporary accounts. Though Victoria's oeuvre was, as we say in the trade, of variable quality and modulated in style according to which drawing-master was in favour, or its best and freshest it preserves the flavour of Victorian regal domesticity with nostalgic vividness. One of the most remarkable points, duly noted by Marina Warner, is that while children and courtiers all appear, poor Albert almost never does, the implication being that, nose to grindstone, he was never available.

The book is the reverse of a bad house. It is a trifle, and a trifle so delicately conceived and concocted is not to be sneezed at but accepted gratefully in the spirit in which it was made, and enjoyed.

David Piper

Mole catcher

The Climate of Treason
By Andrew Boyle
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

"Really cogent evidence is what you need. If you don't succeed, don't publish." This was the advice proffered by an eminent historian to Hector McNeill in the early stages of the massive research which underlies this exceptionally well organized study of the lives and treachery of Philby, Burgess, Maclean and two temporarily pseudonymous accomplices, whom he calls "Maurice" and "Basil". We know better now. Andrew Boyle presents us in effect with three interconnected themes—his own pursuit of the evidence, scrupulously annotated; the social analysis of the period, which is implied in the title of the book; and a complex and enthralling story in which fact is often stranger than John le Carré. He is in himself no mean mole, though not even he could persuade the BBC to adjust their residual Reithian orthodoxies sufficiently to let him inspect Guy Burgess' personal file. His most revealing labour was in the USA, in particular his unravelling of the CIA's role in determining with the assistance of the Jewish intelligence Service the identity of the British physicist "Basil" whom they were successfully to "turn".

In the difficult task of sketching in the social and political background necessary for an understanding of his subject, Andrew Boyle has to have recourse to a good deal of potted history which he is not afraid to tell us, being at trenchant observations of his own. In his treatment of Cambridge in the Thirties he is not always completely sure-footed—the undergraduate population of Trinity, for example, being at that time nearer six hundred than a thousand. Incidentally, no villain in the piece is a member of King's College, so that the moral rectitude of that great institution is, so to speak, reinvigorated. He arguably underestimates the influence of the *New Statesman* and also of the Indian question, which was for so long a time a hotly emotive relying-cri for the Left in Cambridge as elsewhere.

The narrative gains extraordinary momentum from the

point at the end of the war when the three chief conspirators were snared in their positions of high trust, each an almost ideal springboard for effective espionage—Philby as assistant to Hector McNeill at the Foreign Office, and Maclean as First Secretary at Washington. That their luck held as long as it did seems incredible in retrospect, although the book illustrates clearly how significant in this respect was the CIA's distrust of their British opposites. The oft-told story of the escape of the missing diplomats reads like the thriller it is.

This book will no doubt provoke much ribald criticism of the competence and energy of the British security services. While the author is not disposed to pull his punches in this respect, he goes out of his way to encourage us in the belief that matters have greatly improved since the mid-Fifties. However, if the Danes and the Visions of Sir Stewart Menzies' bumbling organization invite criticism, so too does the record of Anthony Eden with his adulation of Stalin, his attitude to the overtures of Canaris and his disastrous delay in seizing the opportunity afforded in 1955 by the Petrov defection of pulling Philby into the net. It may also be thought that such an experienced editor as David Astor might have allowed considerations of caution to overcome what Boyle describes as "instinctive sensitivity" before employing Philby as a foreign correspondent in Beirut in 1956. It has to be admitted in extenuation that Philby was immensely plausible and to be taken in by him in his pre-Moscow phase, as well as a succession of wives as well as his employers, was all too human. To continue to be taken in by him after his life has been so well documented, as Graham Greene has decided to do, is a different matter.

There is a mistake in the caption below the photograph of the Cambridge "Apostles". Anthony Blunt is the figure in the middle of the back row, and not of the front row, as stated.

T. E. B. Howarth

Next week Michael Ratcliffe reviews *The Oxford Book of American Light Verse*, Oliver Whitley on *Governing the BBC* by Asa Briggs.

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Final Journey

The fate of the Jews

in Nazi Europe

Martin Gilbert

The stories told in these pages are based on eye-witness accounts, not on contemporary evidence. Where possible, I have given the precise date of every documentary quotation, and have cited the actual words used at the time, both by the Nazis and by their victims.

I have tried to tell the stories of individuals, as well as of communities. On their own, the statistics are powerful and terrible, but the story of the Nazi attempt to murder the Jews of Europe concerned individual people, people with names, families, careers and futures, for millions of whom no one survived to mourn, or to remember.

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£9.50 Illustrated. Translated by Emily Read.

AIDAN ELLIS

Fiction

The Mangan Inheritance
By Brian Moore
(Cape, £5.50)

Another Part of the Wood
By Beryl Bainbridge
(Duckworth, £4.95)

A jarring discontinuity flaws Brian Moore's new novel *The Mangan Inheritance*. It displays an especially painful discontinuity working a sense of waste at it arises from the mismatching of a fine writing talent with a poor, almost crude, construction and theme.

To begin with the positive: the novel displays a straightforward precision narrative, a commitment to fiction's primary goal of story-telling which disarms criticism. In terms of his prose there hardly appears to be a moment of denigrating self-consciousness to interrupt his easy flow through the elements of his style. Simply flicking through the book reveals an unusually varied combination of speech, description, verse, newspaper

headlines and even road signs suggestive of a writer who has assimilated the influence of cinematic narrative without being overwhelmed. For example his "haco sees" "six swinging cows" in a road and suddenly you are in a fact, away.

It is a talent of a solid, old-fashioned kind, and it means that Moore is probably incapable of writing an entirely bad book, the consolations will always be there. Sadly they are greatly needed. Broadly it is the story of a North American looking for his roots, pursuing a family name. Mangan is drifting in New York City, his film star wife leaves him and dies soon afterwards. Somewhere along the way he has lost his poetic licence. He journeys to his family in Canada, where he finds an old daguerreotype bearing a startling resemblance to himself. After an extraordinary trip to Ireland he establishes that the picture is of the Irish poet, James Clarence Mangan, his ancestor. A good many familiar fictional themes are incorporated, the Doppelgänger, the search which

turns out to be for oneself, the battle between moral art and moral life and so on; indeed, Moore perhaps should have spotted more clearly that their very familiarity represented a colossal aesthetic hurdle, something of the order of trying to write a really original novel about the pursuit of a great, in white whale. The point is that the preponderance of frowning meaning at every turn hopelessly smotheres his narrative talent and traps his characters in a maze of significance, where any thought of freshness or autonomy is forgotten, though the reader is free to enjoy Moore's pleasant limited triumphs like the elegant, cool use of the past tense in the introduction to the strangeness of Ireland about which he comments with more truth than he knows: "Here his readings of Joyce and Yeats and O'Casey were no help."

Beryl Bainbridge is not so near the surface. Her ambitions are at the lyrical rather than the epical end of things; her concerns, though weighty, are less tangible than Moore's, equally obsessed by morality though always implicitly. Another Part of the Wood is

Catching up—1. Literary biography From a lost golden age

Like the television trilogy from which it came, *The Second Mrs. Driffield* in *Cakes and Ale* (1930), by Andrew Birkin, tells with deceptive simplicity and charm, in an acute selection of quotations and pictures, the true story behind the famous Christmas Classic "Peter Pan, or the Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up", first performed at the Duke of York's, on December 27, 1904, and virtually life-long, passionate, cut-throat involvement with the gifted Llewellyn Davies family and their five boys, beginning in Hyde Park fantasies and ending in a series of tragic premature deaths (the trenches, an Oxford drowning, a City suicide) becomes almost a parable of Edwardian enchantment and fertility; and in the end, surely, a most terrible refusal of life. Suggestively, Birkin in fact sets his curse on any would-be biographer: "May God bless anyone who writes a biography of me," he exclaimed in a late notebook—and Mr Birkin shrewdly insists that he is acting only as the editor of a love story.

In the hands of professional biographers, the love-story for me can contain enormously revealing and divergent social material. Outstanding here are *The Second Mrs. Driffield* (Hamish Hamilton, £5.50) by Robert Gittings and his wife Jo Manton (who has written the standard life of Elizabeth Barrett Barrett), and a small masterpiece, *A Victorian Courtship: the Story of Beatrice Potter and Sidney Webb* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.50) by Jeanne Mackenzie, well known for her work on Dickens. The Gittings partnership, besides their unrivalled knowledge of the Hardy background, have the advantage of Somerset Maugham's

brilliant children, Maggie took a First at Oxford, became an Egyptologist, and died in an asylum unmarried. Arthur became the celebrated diarist (four million words) and melancholy Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge; Fred was a novelist; and the three society novelist; and Hugh fled to the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. The crisp skill and gentle understanding with which Williams unravels the deeply unhappy lives (proposing Mrs Benson, finally, as the real emment prize) is somehow exemplary of the entire period, and beyond adequate praise here. But perhaps it is, in its way, the most interesting biography of the year.

Richard Perceval Graves's *A. E. Housman: The Scholar Poet* (Routledge, £9.75) is a sensible, straightforward critical biography, with a few sad revelations of Parisian and Venetian improprieties. Excellent on Housman's blue remembered hills of childhood, it doesn't quite catch the tortured side of the embittered editor of Manilius, Elizabeth Longford's life of the amorist, diplomat, Bedouin, anti-imperialist, poet, and Grand Old Man, A. P. (Pilgrimage of Passion: The Life of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95) is carried off with her customary flair and kindness, helped along with mildly lubricious extracts from his *Secret Memoirs*. The Genius of Shaw (Hodder & Stoughton, £9.50) is a symposium of fourteen essays which, though edited by Michael Holroyd, Nice illustrations, and outstanding contributions from Charles Osborne on "The Music Critic" and Robert Skidelsky on "The Fabian Ethic", Irving Wardle on

Richard Holmes

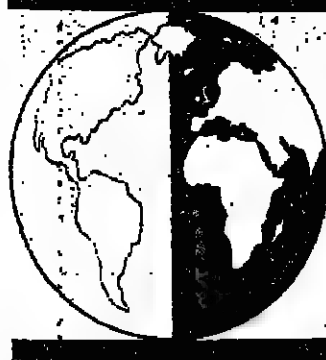
Next week: fiction

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Mrs Thatcher had doubts on publishing mid-term cash aims

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Unsecured aid for Chrysler refused

Mr John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said in Washington his institution "is not prepared at this time to commit additional sums to Chrysler on an unsecured basis."

In a statement to the Senate banking committee, Mr McGillicuddy said the United States banking system "is already at the table with its own \$1,500m (nearly £710m) of assistance to the Chrysler family of companies, all of which is outstanding and unpaid, essentially all of which was borrowed within the past seven months."

The \$1,500m figure cited by Mr McGillicuddy is the amount of the Chrysler family of companies, all of which is outstanding and unpaid, essentially all of which was borrowed within the past seven months.

West's oil imports
Oil consumption in the seven major Western industrialized nations during the first eight months of this year was 1 per cent above that in the same period last year, and 1 per cent below forecast level, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Car output rises
France's output of cars in October totalled 369,611 vehicles, 14.3 per cent higher than in September, and 3.5 per cent above October last year, the car manufacturers' association said in Paris.

Prices up in S Africa
South Africa's all-items consumer price index rose 0.49 per cent in October, giving a 14.24 per cent year on year increase, department of statistics figures show. This compares with a 1.2 per cent September rise and a 14.3 per cent increase in the 12 months to September.

Europe stalemate over extending measures to tackle steel crisis

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 21

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC industry commissioner, last night received the rebuttal when ministers from the nine member states failed to agree on his proposals to extend the anticrisis plan for the European steel industry through 1980.

The discussion ended in stalemate around midnight, largely because of a conflict between the West German and Italian delegations. The West German Economics Minister, strongly condemned the continuation of the anticrisis plan on the grounds that the European industry had to adjust to changed competitive conditions and that a continuation of the European Commission scheme would hinder this adaptation.

He made his approval of a watered down scheme conditional on the Italians dropping their resistance to a community code on state aids to the industry. In the event, the Italians refused to comply and the entire plan has been referred back to the commission.

The latest version of the Davignon plan envisaged a certain relaxation of the minimum price system by exporting "long" products such as reinforcing bars and merchant bars to third country producers to prevent their swamping the EEC markets with cheap steel and a large scale social plan facilitating early retirements, reduced working hours and a reduction of overtime to ease the problems of restructuring the industry.

It is unclear how far last night's stalemate represents brinkmanship on the part of some member states. The discussions over the Davignon plan last year followed a similar on-off pattern and there are grounds for arguing that the Davignon intervention could have been a ritual reaffirmation of his liberal free market principles for political consumption at home and to keep the German industry on its toes.

However, after a year in which steel production in the EEC has increased by 7.5 million tonnes, other European countries also seem to be in favour of the less rigorous plan than that proposed by Viscount Davignon. It was reported that a majority of member states were last night in favour of all minimum price rules being lifted.

The Commission's proposals for a "scrap and build" scheme to aid the Community shipbuilding industry met a similar fate. This concept providing Community finance to facilitate the scrapping of old and building of new merchant ships was referred to a group of experts for further study.

and the permanent representatives or ambassadors of the nine member states.

At first sight last night's setback might appear bad news for Britain which is among the more enthusiastic supporters of the anticrisis plan continuing next year. Restructuring in the British steel industry has a long way to go compared with the German industry and on presenting his plan earlier this month the Viscount warned that 1980 could witness an employment "crunch" in the steel industries of Britain and France.

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US Treasury chief heads for Middle East talks

From Frank Vogel
United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, Nov 21

Mr C. William Miller, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, leaves for a series of oil and financial talks in the Middle East tomorrow, going first to Saudi Arabia, then to Abu Dhabi and Kuwait, returning next Wednesday via London.

Treasury officials stressed that the trip was arranged some time ago and has nothing to do with the current United States-Iranian crisis.

However, questions directly arising from this new crisis, such as the official American freezing of foreign assets here and the use of the dollar in pricing oil, are bound to be high on the agenda of Mr Miller's discussions.

In London he will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, for talks about the global economic outlook and international "situation", said a Treasury official.

Mr Miller's prime task will be to convince the Middle Eastern officials he meets of the need for great restraint on the part of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the scheduled oil pricing meeting in Venezuela next month. In past years United States Treasury chiefs have insisted on a complete Opec of the need for price restraint.

This time it appears that American officials are fearful that an oil price rise may well plunge the global economy into a serious recession.

There are also fears of severe currency unrest. There is also concern about the United States balance of payments, as some estimates here suggest that present prices of the oil import costs next year might total \$67,000m (about £355m) against about \$58,000m this year.

Officials are confident that Opec, led by Saudi Arabia in this regard, will continue to price oil in American dollars and resist any suggestions that might be made to replace the dollar by some sort of basket of international currencies.

The least of Mr Miller's worries for this trip appears to be the danger of Opec members withdrawing funds deposited in the United States following President Carter's blocking of Iran official assets last year.

The Treasury has received explicit messages already from Saudi Arabia and other countries stressing understanding for the Iranian action and emphasising the need for a fund with drawings are planned.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rolls-Royce: no need for 'further bureaucratic layer' of NEB

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for North West Surrey (Conservative)
Sir, I refer to Hugh Stephenson's article on the relationship between Rolls-Royce and the National Enterprise Board (November 20).

He is very persuasive when he says: "The lame ducks like Rolls-Royce were given to the NEB because it was thought that a body like the NEB had expertise to do a better job of monitoring performance than civil servants."

However, the facts are that during the four years that Rolls-Royce has been under the NEB, the NEB has done little or nothing to monitor the performance of Rolls-Royce. In fact, pre-tax profits of Rolls-Royce fell from £20.3m in 1977 to £11.7m in 1978. Significantly, the NEB's report on Rolls-Royce, published as a Blue Book in January 1979, stated in its opening paragraph: "The company had its best year ever in terms of sales, signing deals which could be worth more than £2,000m."

However, distinguished part-time members of the NEB are they are only part-time. They are busy men with im-

portant companies to run. They cannot be expected to get down to overseeing the activities of the Board of Directors of Rolls-Royce.

Surely it is logical that if a company has an effective Board of Directors it has no need of a further bureaucratic layer to oversee its activities. It should be sufficient for the board to be responsible to the shareholders who, in the end, have the right to sack the board if it fails in its task.

The same should apply with Rolls-Royce: in their case the Secretary of State for Industry is the sole shareholder.

In the case of Rolls-Royce the company has needed many millions of pounds from the taxpayer. The fact that the NEB lies between Rolls-Royce and Parliament means that MPs have not been able to monitor the taxpayers' money for the company.

When, in 1976, the Labour Government transferred Rolls-Royce shareholdings from the Secretary of State to the NEB, I forecast that this would lead to a breakdown in the long chain of command. This has proved to be the case, as the recent public exchanges between Sir Kenneth Keith and Sir Leslie Murphy have demonstrated.

Although Rolls-Royce has been highly successful in the marketing of its aeroengines, it has been less successful in its management of its business and perhaps more important in its financial control.

It is surely better for the Secretary of State to take back the Rolls-Royce shareholdings and to ensure that they, in turn, strengthen their financial and commercial control of the company.

Why not return some or a of the NEB's holding in Rolls-Royce to the market in accordance with the original 1971 rescue plan? No doubt they will be a need for launch aid for new engines, but fun for this can be provided under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972.

Current profitability of Rolls-Royce is not adequate, but it would be possible to arrange an offer for sale management produced credible forecasts of future cash flow and profits and if the Government want to launch new products, MICHAEL GRYLLS, Vice-Chairman, Conservative Industry Committee, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA, November 20

Equal opportunities body and job protection

From Baroness Lockwood, Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission
Sir, In his letter of November 16, Mr Seabright, chairman of MFI Furniture Centres, criticises the involvement of the Equal Opportunities Commission in the case of MFI.

There are also fears of severe currency unrest. There is also concern about the United States balance of payments, as some estimates here suggest that present prices of the oil import costs next year might total \$67,000m (about £355m) against about \$58,000m this year.

Officials are confident that Opec, led by Saudi Arabia in this regard, will continue to price oil in American dollars and resist any suggestions that might be made to replace the dollar by some sort of basket of international currencies.

The least of Mr Miller's worries for this trip appears to be the danger of Opec members withdrawing funds deposited in the United States following President Carter's blocking of Iran official assets last year.

The Treasury has received explicit messages already from Saudi Arabia and other countries stressing understanding for the Iranian action and emphasising the need for a fund with drawings are planned.

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plete knowledge of the information given to the commission by the complainant and a third party.

The commission, for example, was informed of a potential witness to the commission, and the commission, and there had been originally five vacancies for stock controllers. In the circumstances, there could be no possible justification for the commission's failure to find a witness to the commission, and there had been originally five vacancies for stock controllers.

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High price of ignoring technology

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Competition and the building societies

h the gilt-edged market wobbling the way over the last two days, it now seems as if the new short-term stock, at 15 per cent, is not going to attract such a bad thing from the authorities' point of view: a frothy market and downward pressure on short-term yields is probably the last thing they want to see at the moment.

That said, the running yield of 15.2 per cent on the new stock and the new higher rate to be phased in on National Savings certificates to emphasize that the competition is to prove fairly tough for the building societies, even if they do announce today a number 1 rise in the investment rate to a new equivalent of 15 per cent—10.5 per cent.

It does not, however, appear to add up to a threat of a cutback in home loans, at least in nominal terms. Instead it probably means that lending will have to run at the present rate of 7.75m a month a few months longer, rather than rising more ambitiously monthly target as many banks had originally been hoping.

It is a real problem for the societies at the moment is going to be in estimating the rising rate of inflow over the next few months. The figures are undoubtedly going to be significantly affected by the new National Savings rates and the spending of rebates that swelled the October receipts.

It is beyond the February introduction of new National Savings certificates, it may be that the interest rate cycle will be in case be moving in the societies' favour more.

Finally, they will be under considerable pressure to bring their rates down as rapidly as they are now putting them up. But follow rather than leading the pack down the road the hill always tends to improve societies' competitive edge.

CO

June

ns's trouble is that, despite the sharpening of its marketing image over the past few years, no-one can quite believe that it is the old-fashioned image. It is still too much like a fast-moving supermarket chains like Asda and Northern.

So, as Tesco's results for the 24 weeks to August, albeit a shade below expectations, indicate that the group's strategy is still on course. For the moment the drive volume at Tesco seems to be at the use of margins and in that, as Kwik



Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Tesco, waiting questions to pay off.

also showed yesterday, Tesco is being d by the buoyancy of consumer spending on food which other retailers are not matching. VAT rose a quarter to 2. Around a tenth of that was straight to gains which were achieved despite all decline in net selling space, as a result of the closure of smaller stores. A sales mix may have improved, grossing but increased costs involved in the improvements have meant only a small rise in margins to 2.64 per cent a net level, a far worse performance than Sainsbury's for instance, resulting in a 10 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £17.3m. The 3 Guys operation in Ireland is proving a loss on profits—a £340,000 loss in the

first half and with higher financing costs still more in the second, although that has to be seen in the context of a sharp rise in the net asset value of the group.

For the second half, net margins are not expected to improve while financing costs, both from the Carriers acquisition and the refurbishing programme, will result in an interest outflow of perhaps £1m. In spite of the sluggishness of non-food lines at present and the uncertainty over VAT, Tesco looks like making about £45m this year against £37.6m for a prospective p/e ratio of 10 at 63p and with the interest dividend up by more than a quarter to 1.43p share gross the yield is at last looking more enticing.

Burton Group

Enfranchisement and recovery

Keeping the promise it made under pressure from the institutional investors in the dark days of 1977, Burton is giving the vote to its "A" shareholders, compensating ordinary shareholders (who hold just over 10 per cent of the combined capital) on a one-for-seven basis, terms that are on the generous side when compared with those obtained by ordinary holders in say Rank and Thorn.

The business of compensating shareholders in these circumstances though remains an unscientific one—but it is a fading issue now anyway with only a handful of major companies (Gestetner, Decca and Savoy being notable cases) continuing to carry non-voting capital.

Burton's decision immediately gave rise to loose gossip that there will be a bid for the company once enfranchisement takes place in the New Year. That hardly seems probable: Burton's final results yesterday, fuelled by the new management's successful and radical reorganization, are better than expected; the dividend at 14.28p gross is over 100 per cent higher and Burton with more reorganization steam to come looks well placed to weather the storms which lie ahead for retailers. What is more assets are well over 550p a share, against a consolidated share price of around 228p.

Nevertheless, it may be unwise to expect anything more than a modest pace from 1979-80. Both men's and women's fashion retailing is bound to take a hit after Christmas; Burton will miss temporary employment subsidies on its manufacturing side and will have to contend with the rationalization of the new Dorothy Perkins acquisition, albeit that a contribution is promised in the current period. Burton's yield is now some 6.4 per cent and its shares are selling at around six times earnings. There is nothing special about that, but the shares have come down by about 18 per cent over the past six weeks and could now be bought on the view that this is a tightly-managed retailer which should rank among the leaders in two or three years time.

Wedgwood

Borrowings have increased

Against a backdrop of sky-high interest rates, a weak dollar and intensifying competition, Wedgwood's half-year profits fall of almost a third to £2.6m, could be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances. The stock market saw it that way and the shares gained 9p to 77p yesterday. A sales rise of 9 per cent to £43.9m masks a volume drop of 4 per cent, but Wedgwood has clearly made some headway in edging prices up to offset sterling's strength without meeting too much resistance overseas.

In the second half a Californian acquisition, Francisco Ceramics, should start contributing, but so too will the rise in interest rates. In a year in which borrowings have jumped 50 per cent to £26m, taking gearing up from 40 to 60 per cent as a result of acquisitions, Wedgwood has every reason to hope that interest rates are now at their peak.

For the full year profits are unlikely to be much over £5m, against last year's £8.5m, while the shares offering a p/e ratio of under 8 and a yield of 7.7 per cent assuming a maintained payment are unlikely to attract buyers.

Economic notebook

A world of make-believe

Treasury ministers have got themselves into a terrific tangle over the latest set of short-term economic forecasts which are due to be published today.

Right up until the last minute they have been agonizing over how they can find some form of words to dissociate themselves from the projections which have to be published at least twice a year under the terms of the Industry Act.

Yet at the same time as they have been firing with forms of words which suggest that macro-economic modelling is all nonsense they have been trying to intervene in the process itself to get results they like rather than results they do not like.

All of this shows a strange mixture of shyness about the outside world and insensitivity to the professional judgments of their advisers. But what is very odd about the Government's action is not that it wants to rig the forecast but the way in which it wants to rig it.

For the basic objection to the figures which the Treasury produced was that they were too optimistic. Yet pessimism is exactly what the Government ought to be spreading if they want their policy to work.

For we are now well into a pay round showing "all the characteristics of certified madness", according to Sir John Melville of the C.I. The going rate has settled down remarkably quickly between 15 and 20 per cent and the best estimate of the next year is that it will grow nearer the upper end of that range rather than the bottom.

That increase in earnings is an irresistible force which will run head into the immovable object of monetary policy which will limit growth in the money supply to less than 11 per cent. That is a clear recipe for recession. Indeed, recognition of this fact is seen by the Government as the one thing which can prevent it coming about.

The argument is that at some level the forces of the market place will force down the increase in wages to a level which is consistent with the money supply target. That can happen but the long and painful road of higher unemployment being experienced and causing workers to accept lower settlements in order to protect their jobs.

There are many objections which can be made to the idea that the Government can make a reasonable level of unemployment. But no one could reasonably deny that at some level of unemployment it would actually happen.

'Pessimism is exactly what the Government ought to be spreading'

Just what level of unemployment that is remains. It is certain that at present rates of unemployment, inflationary pressure remains strong. If the Government were to pursue its policy for a long period of time it would have the opportunity to see at what stage in the climb of unemployment wage settlements started moderating.

That would be a perfectly understandable idea. But it is not the hard road which Treasury ministers seem to have convinced themselves they are following.

They seem to believe that if only people recognise that the monetary target will be held, then people will see that it is foolish to price themselves out of jobs in the future.

In other words, it is not the reality of unemployment which will reduce wage settlements but the realization that a trade-off in the future exists. Even if that recognition is there it is very difficult for employers and unions to convert this in so changes in the behaviour of individual union groups.

That is a general problem whenever we do not have an incomes policy and the problems which exist if we do have an incomes policy are so obvious as to discourage anyone from trying to get one.

But if the threat of future punishment is to mean anything, two conditions have to be met. The potential victim has to realize first that the punishment will hurt and secondly has to believe that it really will be inflicted. Both of these conditions have been severely jeopardized by Treasury ministers wanting the forecasts to produce less gloomy figures.

[So desperate were ministers for a little light in place of the gloom that they first turned to the Bank of England for alternative figures. When these turned out to be only a little more encouraging, Mr. Melville, the Financial Secretary, produced a forecast of his own on the "back of an envelope" which he promised to compare with the official version in a year's time. It will be interesting to see what figures are published to let the rest of us make the comparison.]

'At present rates of unemployment inflationary pressure remains strong'

For trying to get more optimistic estimates of output does double damage. How are we to understand the gravity of the situation if even the Government cries to conceal it from us? And is it not damaging to the credibility of the Government's claim that it is prepared to face the reality of severe unemployment—if that is what it takes to defeat inflation—if it hides away even from the forecast that it is going to happen.

It is, of course, understandable that ministers should be worried about publishing a forecast which assumed that wages would grow very rapidly and there is a temptation to tell the forecasters to assume what one would like to happen so pay.

But there is an easy way round that, which is to publish more than one forecast using different pay assumptions. This would ram home the link between wage settlements and unemployment which the present policy implies. It would be a real admission that while the present climate of "madness" continues, the Government sees a recession next year not simply as inevitable but as the only sure weapon it has left to curb pay inflation.

The Government ought not to try to suggest this afternoon that it does not believe the gloomy forecast which it has been forced to produce. It ought to be saying that it does believe it and that we should all believe it too. For only in that way can it be prevented from coming true.

David Blake



Sir Kenneth Keith: a formidable tactician.



Sir Keith Joseph: laissez faire fundamentalist.



Sir Leslie Murphy: diplomatic but tough.

Sir Keith opens Pandora's box

The three knights at the centre of the Government's first industrial policy crisis are determined men.

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce, has never hidden his distaste of the National Enterprise Board. Sir Leslie Murphy, the board's former chairman, while more diplomatic, is every bit as tough and has been very critical of the manner in which Rolls-Royce has been conducting its affairs.

The third knight, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is a laissez faire fundamentalist who has little time for bureaucratic interference in the affairs of free enterprise.

It will surprise no one who has observed the three in action that when Sir Leslie and Sir Keith Joseph instead of holding the ring showed favour to one of the participants something, or someone, would have to give. Sir Leslie was the one who lost and he and his board have carried out their threat to resign en masse.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the whole affair has been appallingly mismanaged. The origins of the dispute predates by a long period the appointment of Sir Keith Joseph to the NEB chair. Sir Kenneth, whose relations with Sir Leslie's predecessor Lord Ryder were bitter, made it clear early in the board's life that he believed that the aero-engine company should be freed from the shackles of the NEB.

Relations were so bad that in the early months of 1976 the then Industry Secretary, Mr. Eric Varley, was called in and helped the two parties to draw up a so-called "Memorandum of Understanding". This document laid down general principles for the relationship between the board and Rolls-Royce. In two key sections it stated:

"The NEB has no intention of usurping the responsibilities of the board of Rolls-Royce or to interfere in the day-to-day management of RR71."

It continued that in exercising its responsibilities the board's prime concern "will be to see that the Board of Rolls-Royce is free to manage the company efficiently and successfully, since the performance of Rolls-Royce 71 will have a major effect on the NEB's total performance."

More recently, the memorandum went on to say that on all major issues affecting the strategy, plans and perfor-

Can the Industry Department provide the kind of strategic control that Rolls-Royce needs? Peter Hill and Malcolm Brown examine the issues

formance of the company and the NEB's responsibility for securing the efficient management of Rolls-Royce, the company would deal with the NEB.

"It will also be open to the chairman of Rolls-Royce 71 at any time to seek a meeting with a minister, provided that the chairman of the NEB is consulted beforehand and has the opportunity to attend if he wishes."

It is this memorandum of understanding that Sir Kenneth has now successfully circumvented by bypassing the NEB and by going direct to ministers.

So the Keith initiative to remove Rolls-Royce from NEB surveillance has been a long time in the making. But it emerged in its full blown form only at the beginning of this month. This followed Sir Leslie Murphy's tough warning to Rolls-Royce at the NEB's half-year results press conference when he said that the company could not go on shrinking that "it can always hold out its hand and get more money from the public."

The company's profitability record, he said, was "unsatisfactory". The NEB took the view that a change of emphasis was needed so that the company could take full commercial advantage of its market position by making sufficient profits on its sales to sustain its business in the future.

While chairman of Rolls-Royce, Sir Kenneth has managed to boost worldwide sales of the company's aero-engines, including the Dash 535 to Boeing for its new 757 airliner. But, although on paper the order book looks impressive, the high development costs and the prices at which some of the orders have been agreed would appear far from satisfactory.

Rolls-Royce has a financial duty laid down by the Labour Government in April this year, which requires it to secure by 1981 a rate of return of 10 per cent on capital employed and a progressive increase thereafter.

In the years to 1981 the board must "maintain progress towards the 10 per cent objective."

But in May this year the NEB noted in its annual report that because of the heavy cost of developing new engines it was unlikely that there would be an increase in profitability before the end of the next five-year period.

In 1977 Rolls-Royce made, on a turnover of £704m, a pre-tax profit of £20.4m. Last year turnover increased to £763m, but profits before tax slumped to just under £12m.

On the most optimistic assumption it now seems that an acceptable level of profitability will not be achieved before the mid-1980s.

This is the company which the Industry Secretary has now decided to take directly under the wing of his department, with all that entails, including the provision of several hundred million pounds to cover its needs over the next five years.

Although the present Government has political misgivings about the NEB, the fact remains that the board has carried out its monitoring function well. There is no prime face evidence which suggests that the Industry Secretary and his senior mandarins can do a better job.

This raises the question: has Sir Keith Joseph been out-maneuvred by Sir Kenneth Keith?

The Rolls-Royce chairman, a shrewd, formidable and accomplished tactician in the Whitehall corridors, has clearly demonstrated the strategic importance of Rolls-Royce to the economy in the highly competitive international field in which it operates. He has also managed to dispense with what he has dismissively described as a "Bureaucratic contraceptive".

Can Sir Keith and the department provide the kind of strategic control which the NEB was at least attempting to give to Rolls-Royce—and which is demonstrably necessary?

Having given Sir Kenneth and his successor Sir Kenneth to retire next year—a direct line to the department and the minister's own office, will Sir Keith be able to prevent Rolls-Royce's blandishments when the company shortly comes knocking on the door looking for funds?

The events of the past few weeks, and Sir Keith's apparent inability to see that the NEB was a necessary component in the Rolls-Royce equation, must make that very doubtful.

Business Diary: NEB's baby • Borrie's shopping list

Keith Joseph reached into industry Secretary's hat and, they presto, pulled a brand-new, true National Enterprise Board. Like that.

Names come to mind in fear of ministerial legions, those of Jonathan Dean and Dennis Stevenson it is who becomes EB board member, and I say is a coming man in circles. Chalkman is the secretary at the Civil Department who, as the r of the "Great and List of worthies who can be in for public service, have been very busy

time out, I fancy, Steven-son is probably in Sir Keith's anyway. He is 34, is ed to Charlotte, the daughter of Sir Peter Vaneck, last Lord Mayor of London, is now a Tory Euro-MP.

er coming down from Cam-bridge, Stevenson specialized in commercial market research, some of his own money research for social pur- such as unemployment g black teenagers.

is caught the eye of er, who even during a government was begin- to occupy ground on the uxionate" wing of the Party.

Stevenson, this seemed ad to honourable obscurity in 1971 he was picked to be the chairman of the New, and Peterlee Develop-ent Corporation, in the of the North-east's T. Dan- h and Andy Cunningham-als.

How nice that the Midland Bank Group should fork out for a new chair at the City University—that of Export Management. And how ironic, methinks, that the first holder of this first chair should be an import. Dr. Hugh Murray (right)—senior lecturer in marketing at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

But academics, it supposes, might argue that Professor Murray is more of a re-export, in that he was formerly lecturer in marketing in the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of the Government's Office of Fair Trading, says that he is full of ideas or snuffing out anti-competitive practices when his powers are strengthened by the Commission Bill now going through Parliament.

It looks, too, as if he may be as strapped for manpower in getting the detective work done as seemed likely at one time, John Norr, the Trade Secretary, reckoned that the dismantling of the Prices Commission would save £7.5m this year, but that only £1.75 would be needed to bump up the Borrie staff and that of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Borrie is recruiting some specialists and the present staff of 360 may rise to 400. He is not saying who he will pick for investigation first, but I gather there has been much chaffing through some of the golden oldies of the old Prices Commission. The brewers, I am told, are peering uneasily into their beer.

The latest attempt to set up a London science centre, a Tom Thumb meeting place and head-quarters for penurious learned societies, is under way. This time the sum of £100,000 (Econ, Irish) was and lately director of the Committee of Directors of Research Associations).

Lord Shannon has for six years pursued the idea which would come under the wing of an embryo Foundation for Science and Technology. He had a former convent in North Kensington lined up earlier this year but got squeezed.

Now he has found a 10,000 sq ft four-storey building in Balderton Street, off Oxford Street, which he reckons is large enough to at least get the science centre project off the ground.

There is the inevitable snag—the earl needs £1m so he can pick up the lease from the Duke of Westminster and start converting the place—as he is on the cage. Industrialists, you have been warned.

"O Wad some Pow'r the gifle gie us To see ourselves as others see it was frae many a blunder And foolish notion."

So wrote Robert Burns in his "To a Louse" and left us wondering yesterday if there was an equivalent sentiment in a German poem.

What sent me into this reverie was the distinctly prosaic current edition of British German Trade, the magazine of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in the United Kingdom.

It contains a spirited piece by Ernst Jörg Kruschmann, an official of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce. Writing from his office in Germany he laments the fact that so few Germans want to work abroad, particularly for the smaller companies.

"Is it not conceivable?" he asks, "that British knowledge be brought into Germany, business abroad, perhaps someone would take offence that an Englishman should sell German products in India, but in many instances that has already brought success."

Elsewhere in the same issue, Robert Lutz, the head of the Anglo-German Thursday, Ford of Europe, says: "The British are more spontaneous and creative. They work with greater success in new, uncertain situations. They are particularly good improvisers. The Germans are more precise and more cautious. An excellent combination."

Braby Leslie Ltd

Engineers

INTERIM STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1979

	Half-year ended 30th September 1979	1978	Year ended 31st March 1979
	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	14,553	15,084	31,630
NET PROFIT before taxation	440	1,041	2,091
Taxation (note 1)	(159)	(430)	(512)
NET PROFIT after taxation and before extraordinary items	281	611	1,579
Extraordinary items	—	—	323
	281	611	1,902
Earnings per Ordinary Share (note 2)	2.8p	6.0p	15.6p
Net tangible assets per Ordinary Share	89.2p	78.5p	88.4p

NOTES:
1.—No provision has been made for deferred taxation where there is reasonable probability that it will not crystallise in the foreseeable future.

2.—The earnings and net tangible assets per Ordinary Share have been based on 10,101,380 shares.

In his Interim Statement to shareholders, the Chairman, Mr. John Chandler, makes the following points:

● An Interim Dividend of 2p (gross 2.8571p) per share for the year ending 31st March 1980 will be paid on 11th January 1980. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Board hopes to recommend a final dividend for the year of 3.008p net per share, which would maintain the total net dividend paid for the year 1978/79.

● Shareholders were warned at the Annual General Meeting that results for the first six months of the current financial year were likely to fall short of those for the corresponding period of the previous year. The results have also been seriously affected by the engineering strike, which involved more than 70 per cent of the labour force.

● Auto Diesels continued to suffer from a reduced demand caused by the closure of important overseas markets and the strength of sterling. Orders received have improved considerably, but full recovery to recent profit levels cannot be achieved until such overseas markets become more stable.

● Briggs' activity continued at a low level. Incoming orders improved, but the disastrous effects of the engineering strike frustrated the efforts of the new management. Briggs' made a loss for the period, as did Braby & Bristol, which was hit by similar conditions.

● Braby Liverpool, manufacturers of steel drums, continued its excellent progress, and most of the other manufacturing subsidiaries had satisfactory results.

● George Leslie Limited, the specialist civil engineering subsidiary in Scotland, had an excellent half-year.

● The discontinuation of component supplies caused by the engineering strike has continued, but provided there is no further disruption during the remainder of the financial year, the Board expects trading conditions for the Group as a whole to improve significantly during the second half-year.

Ross Davies

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LIMITED

INTERIM REVENUE STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

	Six Months to 30.9.79	Six Months to 30.9.78	Year Ended 31.3.79
Gross Revenue	£51,967	£59,165	£1,265,503
Less: Administration and Interest Charges	99,348	92,272	182,246
	52,919	50,893	1,083,257
Less: Taxation	171,347	171,256	353,929
Earnings for the period	£35,572	£33,637	£729,328
Unappropriated Revenue brought forward	186,461	93,074	93,074
Net Available for distribution	£54,033	£42,711	£822,402
Earnings per Share	0.573p	0.452p	1.864p
Dividends:			
1st Interim 0.9 pence (1979-0.45 pence)	352,213	176,107	176,107
2nd Interim Nil	—	—	154,093
Final (1979-0.39375 pence)	—	—	305,741
Cost of Dividends	£32,213	£176,107	£635,941
Unappropriated Revenue carried forward	£214,920	£252,604	£186,461

The Board of Directors declared a 1st and only interim dividend in respect of the year to 31st March 1980 of 0.9 pence (1979 1st-0.45 pence; 2nd-0.39375 pence) on 25th July 1979, which was paid on 5th October, 1979, to shareholders on the register as at 3rd September, 1979.

In line with stated policy, reliance on inter-company interest has been further reduced. In spite of increased loans following the tender in January 1979, gross revenue for the period includes inter-company interest marginally increased to £34,667. This compares with £29,295 for the six months to 30th September, 1978 and £80,587 for the year ended 31st March, 1979.

The Companies Bill, which incorporates mandatory EEC legislation and which is in its Committee stage, contains provisions relating to the payment of dividends. As presently drafted, these provisions could, in the future and under certain circumstances, inhibit the ability of the company to distribute its revenue. Representations have been made to the Association of Investment Trust Companies and also direct to the Department of Trade with a view to obtaining amendments to the Companies Bill.

As matters stand, the directors do not expect that the total dividend for the current year will be reduced below that paid in the year ended 31st March, 1979.

PHILIP HILL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Interim Report

The Directors have declared an interim ordinary dividend of 1.80p (1.75p) per share in respect of the year ending 31st March 1980 to be paid on 31st December 1979 to Shareholders on the Register on 30th November 1979.

The Directors present their Interim Report (unaudited) for the half-year to 30th September 1979.

Year to 31st March 1979 Half-Year to 30th September 1979

	Year to 31st March 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1978
REVENUE			
Gross revenue:			
Franked	£446,000	£310,000	£479,000
Unfranked	2,117,000	1,034,000	1,186,000
	£2,563,000	£1,344,000	£1,665,000
Administration expenses	384,000	218,000	246,000
Interest charges	1,385,000	636,000	736,000
Corporation tax	180,000	98,000	104,000
Tax imputed to franked income	2,127,000	1,158,000	1,344,000
Preference dividends	48,000	24,000	24,000
	£4,192,000	£2,132,000	£2,438,000
Net earnings	£4,192,000	£2,132,000	£2,197,000
Earnings per share	4.61p	2.81p	3.32p
Cost of dividend	£4,401,000	£1,933,000	£1,843,000
Ordinary dividend per share	4.375p	1.375p	1.80p

Note: Franked income for the half-year ended 30th September 1979 includes special dividends from Unilever and Shell of £212,000, which we intend to deal with at the final dividend stage.

	Year to 31st March 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1979	Half-Year to 30th September 1978
CAPITAL			
Gross assets at valuation after providing for the ordinary dividend	£148,198,000	£140,380,000	£142,380,000
Investment currency premium per share included above (This premium has since ceased to apply)	137.7p	127.7p	122.1p
Contingent liability for capital gains tax per share	2.0p	4.1p	1.8p
	6.4p	5.8p	5.7p

Note: The comparative figures have been adjusted where appropriate for the 1st for a capital issue of ordinary shares made on 18th July 1978.

8 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AY.

Galliford Brindley

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING GROUP

Year ended 30 June	Turnover	Pre-tax profit
1975	21,795,000	1,478,000
1976	30,759,000	1,873,000
1977	33,450,000	2,346,000
1978	38,582,000	2,514,000
1979	51,646,000	2,870,000

At the annual general meeting, held on the 21st November 1979, the Chairman, Mr. Peter Galliford, said:-

"Results to date for the current year enable me to confirm the view, expressed in my statement in the annual report and accounts, that another satisfactory year's trading is in prospect."

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Registered Office: Wolsey, Hinchley, Leicestershire, LE10 3HL.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Further nine-month jump at Tricentrol

For the third year in succession British oil exploration group Tricentrol has more than doubled nine-month profits. In the period to September 30, 1979 the group turned in pre-tax profits of £13.9m against £6.5m for the comparable nine months. Turnover from operating companies increased from £110.8m to £142.5m.

Much of the improvement came from the British oil and gas side where profits rose from £3.6m to £8.6m. Production from the Thistle field is now running at around 85,000 barrels a day but it is expected to increase to 110,000 barrels by the first quarter of next year.

The directors say that the strength of the pound against the dollar has once again taken the gloss off profits, but not to the same extent as at the half year. With the recent relaxation in exchange control Tricentrol has replaced a £12m facility with a £5.5m sterling facility resulting £661,000 gain has been attributed as an above-the-line exceptional item. Trading in Europe continues to be the joker in Tricentrol's pack and the loss in this

division has increased from a previous £324,000 to £764,000. Although there has been some reorganization in the past three months there have been supply problems and the group is not expecting to see much improvement in the current year. Tricentrol's North American subsidiary contributed £2.7m against £1.7m last time, which the bulk of the improvement coming from the United States where a rise in oil prices has helped profits.

Although the demand for cars has slipped the British automotive division did improve its third quarter contribution.

With the sixth round of licensing near to completion Tricentrol is looking ahead to the seventh round and has entered separate application groups for the main offshore areas. In two of these groups Tricentrol would be the operator.

Tricentrol also announced that only £2.5m is still outstanding of the £20m agreement with the Government to buy the special royalty on the Thistle field.

The shares, yesterday, climbed 9p to 719p.

Setback at Brunning

By Rosemary Unsworth

More signs of the effects of the ITV strike were revealed yesterday with the Brunning Group's results which showed a sharp profits downturn.

The group, which also has boatbuilding and caravan sales interests, saw pre-tax profits fall from £405,000 to £363,000 in the half year to September 30, 1979, while turnover increased by 24 per cent to £16.9m.

Although the 11-week television strike affected August and September results, the group is strong on press advertising which helped it weather the problems. Mr. Geoffrey Brunning, chairman, pointed out

that the spring petrol shortages and price increases had also led to reduced demand for caravans and boats. This setback occurred at the time of the group's maximum turnover in the year and was worsened by the rise in sterling against other currencies which lowered the volume of export sales.

But Mr. Brunning said that current forecasts indicate that profit will be maintained "at a reasonable level" for the rest of the year though advertising profits for October will also be affected by the television strike.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 2.25p gross, compared with last year's total of 5.5p gross.

British Assets' growth

British Assets Trust, which specialises in income growth, has shown an annual growth of dividend of 20 per cent in the last five years, said Mr. James statement.

The end of formal dividend controls in the UK and Canada has had the most important effect on dividend income although there was little opportunity to take advantage of the relaxation in Britain, he explained. However, three com-

panies, British Petroleum, Unilever and Shell Transport and Trading have made extra dividend payments in respect of profits earned during the period of dividend control.

Dividend payments from the UK portfolio rose by 23.8 per cent, while from overseas investments they increased by 22.7 per cent. But the increase in the latter has been reduced to 15.3 per cent by the weakness of all currencies compared to sterling, he added.

Kwik Save Discount beats target

By Rosemary Unsworth

Kwik Save Discount Group, the Liverpool-based grocery food retailer, slightly exceeded market expectations by turning in a 23 per cent profits increase and a 37 per cent turnover rise.

Pre-tax profits rose from £9.9m to £12.2m in the year ending September 1, 1979, compared with the £11.8m which was suggested by analysts for the full year. The share price moved up 4p to 189p during the day.

The bulk of the profits increase comes from the rise in the group's rental income from concessions. The £3.75m acquisition of the Midlands-based Cee-N-Cee chain last year also added to their number, most of which were on a five-year review period. "Some of the in-creases have been quite substantial," said the group.

Cee-N-Cee's first-time contribution also helped to boost profits. On £33m turnover, it made £264,000 profit despite reorganization costs in the year and Kwik Save is hoping for a large increase in its profitability next year. Some analysts expect a £750,000 profit contribution. Some £813,000 was charged to write off goodwill arising from the Cee-N-Cee acquisition whose 50 stores had all been converted and fully integrated by the year end into the organization.

As Mr. Ian Hill, Chairman indicated at the interim stage the Swindon warehouse has been sold and leased back. More than £2m of the proceeds have been received and completion of the transaction should show the group a good profit. A fifth warehouse, Newport, Gwent, was open in September.

A final dividend of 3.14p has been recommended against 1978's 2.52 p gross making total of 4.83p. Earnings per share have risen from 6.12p to 11.26p.

Although Mr. Hill said that was too early to forecast results for the present year, but "so to date show an encouraging trend." Analysts predict the group could boost pre-tax profits by 25 per cent to £15.6m in 1980, although the share price has risen to 189p. A sharp rise in wages for the group could push up the group costs and put pressure on trading margins, which Kwik Save held onto this year.

Restated earnings down \$8.4m at Heinz

H. J. Heinz now says that its previously-reported net income for the first nine months of 1979 has been reduced \$8.4m by a restatement, to reflect the findings of a previously-announced audit committee inquiry.

Heinz's total net income from 1971 through to 1978, was increased by the same amount after the restatement.

The committee inquiry disclosed improper practices in certain subsidiaries, and divisions relating to vendor payments and credits as well as treatment and accruals, resulting in transfer of income between fiscal periods.

Heinz says that these figures do not include losses from discontinued operations and extraordinary items in certain years. Sales and earnings per share were also restated.

For the first three quarters of fiscal 1979, only sales and earnings per share were restated. Heinz also says that its earnings for the first quarter of 1980 will be restated in order to change its accounting procedures regarding a \$19.4m gain from a change in British tax laws.

The figures will be changed to net income of \$4.4m or \$1.97 a share. First-quarter earnings were originally reported in September as \$52.1m, or 1.40 a share.

Piper-Chapman dial Piper Petroleum of Vancouver says it has acquired Chapman Oil company's interest in the Bessley Field, Fort Bend County, Texas, for 1m Piper treasury shares.

Piper, a Canadian oil and gas exploration concern, says the shares at present are valued at about C\$9m (about £3.4m).

The holdings of Chapman Oil, a Houston-based concern, included reversionary interests of 25 per cent in the first well drilled in the field, and 11.25 per cent in seven other existing wells and any further wells drilled. Reversionary interests take effect after drilling and completion costs of other working partners are recovered.

BMW is optimistic

Bayerische Motorenwerke AG (BMW) of Munich says it expects results for 1979 to be satisfactory in spite of sharp price increases. Last year it earned a group net profit of Dm 132.

BMW has told shareholders that it is working at full capacity and the order book ensures active production well into next year.

MIM increases capital

Mim Holdings has increased its authorized capital to \$A300m (about £130m) from \$A200m by the creation of 200 ordinary shares of 50 cents each, the company said.

Business appointments

Chairman elect for Bunzl Pulp

Mr. E. G. Beaumont has been elected chairman of Bunzl Pulp and Paper, succeeding Mr. G. P. Bunzl who is to retire both as chairman and director on June 30, 1980. Mr. Bunzl will continue to advise the group on international pulp matters.

Dr. Rudolf Mayer-Mader has been made director and chief executive of Bayer UK's Latex production division.

Mr. Ronnie Aitken has been appointed chairman of Norton Warburg Investments.

Mr. Peter W. Horst is now managing director of H. F. Weather and Co.

Mr. D. G. Palmer has been elected president of the National Association of Scaffolding Contractors following the resignation of Mr. Richard Gowing.

The reorganised board of Knight Wegstein AG, comprises: Mr. W. O. Wegstein, chairman; Mr. E. Wendling, deputy chairman and chief executive; Mr. M. J. Bixley, data systems; Mr. E. S. Knight, foundry; and Mr. R. E. Thomas, management consultant.

Mr. D. H. Baker will relinquish his directorship of London and Manchester Assurance and its subsidiaries from December 31, 1979.

Mr. H. P. Weller has been named commercial director, and Mr. D. J. Fewell service director of Lightening Fasteners.

In a statement issued in London, it is claimed that demand and prices for MIM's major products, copper, silver, lead and zinc, have remained strong throughout 1979, though the overall price trend for copper, and for lead and zinc to a lesser degree, has not kept pace with inflation.

Seatrail debt plan

Seatrail Lines of America is negotiating with various parties to release \$75m (about £29.5m) in Escrow funds so that it can reduce its debt and thus its interest charges. Mr. Steven Russell, president, told the annual meeting.

International

In its fiscal quarter ended September 30, its interest charges were \$104m up from \$6.6m a year earlier and the president predicted that for the full fiscal year ending June 30, 1980, the interest charges would be more than \$40m unless the company can reduce its debt.

Nissan Spanish aim

Nissan Motor Company Ltd. of Japan says it is negotiating to acquire a 37 per cent stake owned by Massey Ferguson Ltd. in Motor Iberica SA of Barcelona.

Nissan says it is still premature to say whether it can get a full transfer of the interest in the 2,100-passenger capital of the Spanish truck and tractor firm.

Akzo profits

Arnhem—Akzo NV said its Dutch operations returned to a profit after the first nine months of 1979. Net income was Flous 64.8m (£15.1m) from sales of Fl29.5m. Dutch Enka fibre operations still show a loss, despite some improvement. Because of compensation for past losses, the Dutch activities made a marked contribution to group profits—Reuter.

Xerox-WUI

Stamford, Conn.—Xerox Corp has completed the \$212m (about £98m) acquisition of WUI Inc following approval of the deal by the Federal Communications Commission. WUI, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Western Union International Inc, is an international service carrier, using a worldwide network of telecommunications facilities—Reuter.

Poisedon restructure

Reconstruction of Adelaide-based Poisedon's capital will begin soon with an offer to buy out those shareholders with fewer than 100 shares of shares, according to company chairman, Mr. E. A. Rudd.

BRITISH ASSETS TRUST LTD.

	30th Sept 1979	30th Sept 1978
Gross Revenue	£6.5m	£5.5m
Total Assets	£117.5m	£118.8m
Earnings per share	3.12p	2.46p
Dividend per share	3.10p	2.40p
Net Assets per share	100p	98p

A GROWTH-OF-INCOME TRUST
British Assets is an Investment Trust whose principal objective is to provide shareholders with rising dividends in real terms. Dividends are paid quarterly.

FIVE YEARS GROWTH OF DIVIDEND 1974-1979

BRITISH ASSETS TRUST: Growth of Net Dividend	+153%
United Kingdom: Increase in Retail Price Index	+110%
United Kingdom: Growth of Corporate Dividends	+94%
United Kingdom: Growth of Investment Trust Dividends	+78%
United States: Growth of Corporate Dividends	+68%



Copies of the Report are available from:
Ivory & Sime Ltd., Investment Managers,
One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Inflation fears speed retreat of gilt-edged

Edged securities continued to give ground yesterday as the market was seized with the fear that inflation will be far behind reaching 20 per cent or more before peaking. The fear that interest rates will be raised soon are bearing fast, and the middle East war rumbling there is also some trepidation about the Treasury's forecast expected this week.

The list as in Treasury Petroleum jumped up to 12p in the good day. The good day is of the stock in Viking, or, a deal of some sort. Carless Capital. Something to be done apart from the old nickel boom.

Per cent 2003-07, down 85 and Treasury 84 per cent 2003-07, down 85.

It would be wrong to overstate the setback. It looks as if the first countries to go recession, and the bulk of the market is over for this year.

Over the impression is that interest rates will come down until a good bank lending rate is reached. Meanwhile, the market is a bumper sub to the 2800m of 15 per cent stock.

1985 continued to climb a bit of last week, it is as if this new short in stock would be a sell-off.

minimum price is 28.50 in full. Tenders are today. The redemption is 15.44 per cent. It appears to be leaving this line in contrast to last 11,000m of long dated and there is a possibility it may only be partly bid.

Home Brewery up 25pc to peak £4.6m

One of the few independent breweries left, the Nottingham-based Home Brewery, managed to lift its trading profits by 25 per cent to a record of £4.6m in the 12 months to September 30. Other income was up from £554,000 to £926,000, while the surplus on the disposal of assets was down from £39,000 to £87,000. The total gross profit is being raised from 7p to 7.85p.

Alfred Leather rises 21pc

On the back of turnover up from £8.1m to £10.12m, pre-tax profits of Alfred Leather Industries went up by 21 per cent to £592,000 in the six months to June 30. This does not include investment income this time, but 37,000 was added in last year. The dividend is raised from 2.25p to 2.5p gross.

British Car Auction outlook cheerful

A reasonably cheerful annual report is forthcoming from Mr. D. J. Williams, chairman of British Car Auction Group, which is now the largest motor auction group in Europe "and probably in the world". The motor auction business has been down and without another severe winter, coupled with a fuel crisis (and assuming no serious downturn in the economy), the chairman has every reason to believe that once again its profitability will

half rise

more upholstery and old fabric group. Revenues increased from £736,000 during 1978 to £701,000 in 1979. Profits were produced over up from £17,300 to £17,700. Again the group has charge and the directors that tax will not affect the figures.

more traditionally pro-better second-half figures

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Ordinary shares managed to go ahead, helped by some good company news and in anticipation of their from ICI's third quarter figures today. Some sort of technical rally would not be surprising, given the way equities have fallen 80 points in eight weeks. As yesterday's close, the FT index had risen 5.3 to 413.0. This gain was the day's best. At 10 a.m. the rise was only 3.9.

Leading industrialists gained ground in anticipation of today's batch of reports from ICI, Beecham and Courtauld. But dealers were quick to point out that business remained pitifully thin. ICI were active jumping 13p to 352p while Beecham and Courtauld both gained 2p to 128p and 78p.

Others to put on a couple of pence included Fisons at 239p and Rank Organisation at 182p. BAT's and Glaxo both gained 3p to 248p and 403p but Pilkington Bros remained unchanged at 248p in spite of rumours that the board is likely to announce a rights issue with its interim figures in a fortnight.

Oil continued to dominate the equity market where most of the leaders achieved substantial gain. Oil Exploration rose a further 9p to 719p while still waiting for news of the noisy bid, and stable state Lasmo, not to be discouraged, added 12p to 364p. More than doubled third quarter figures from Tricentral were well received by the market and the shares advanced 5p to 263p.

Ultrasun were 5p stronger at 392p and Shell put on 4p to 345p but BP retreated 4p to 365p and the new firm of a penny to 164p.

North Sea shares also remained active with a rise of 11p to 116p in National Carbonising and 10p to 359p in International Thomson. Imperial Continental Gas rose up 7p to 606p.

A sharp recovery was in evidence among Rhodesian Bonds with Southern Rhodesian 24 per cent 65-70 up at £112 and Southern Rhodesian 5 per cent 78-81 £12 up at £145 Southern

Rhodesian 41 per cent 87-92 rose £10 to £100 a net gain on the week of £5.

Among equities Turner & Newall regained 2p to 118p while Lush and Stocklake both remained firm at 66p and 100p.

On the bid front Thorn and EMI both put on 2p to 132p and 238p as signs of a counter bid continue to fade. Amid conflicting fears GEC shares climbed 5p to 329p as Averys remained unchanged at 234p. Whessex halted the recent slide remaining firm at 128p as possible suitors continued firming 3p to 134p.

Among companies reporting, Kwik Save Discount jumped 5p to 108p after the full year figures were well received by the market. But disappointing interim figures from Tesco meant the shares could only manage a token 1p gain to 633p.

An interim setback at Braby Leslie clipped a penny from the shares at 58p but better than expected results at Wedgewood sent the shares climbing 7p to 75p. A good trading statement from International Paints

did little for the shares which remained unchanged at 68p while Duple International inched ahead 1p to 234p.

The Bright spot among stores proved to be where a good set of figures and details of the long awaited enfranchisement proposals rose 23p to 258p. House of Fraser was also active ahead of today's third-quarter results and rose 3p to 115p.

There is activity in Border Breweries (Wrexham), where Whitbread has a stake of more than 10 per cent. One day the umbrella could just over the shares, now 1p. This makes of the Prince of Wales is heading for a 20 per cent or 10 increase in profits this year to end-February next, and next summer may easily be better than this past one.

Mothercare advanced 4p to 172p and Marks & Spencer firmed up to 86p.

Furness Withy rose 5p to 240p in further consideration of Eurocanadian's disposal of its stake in the group and Mil-

ford Dock rebounded 12p to 175p following its rights issue announcement.

Banks were firmer with gains of 5p being claimed by the big four clearing banks with National Westminster at 328p, Barclays at 398p, Lloyds at 278p and Midland at 234p. Further reflection of Hambros interim statement on Tuesday lifted the shares a further 5p to 272p.

Insurances were a shade firmer in line with the rest of the market. C. E. Beath jumped 7p to 175p after further reflection of its recent trading statement and Minet Holdings edged up 3p to 100p following the resumption in dealings on Monday.

Gold shares were active with gains of between 50 cents and 51.

Equity turnover on November 20, was 11.737 million (11.737 million) in the Exchange Telegraph, a ICI, Tricentral, Burton, P & O, BP, New, Barclays Bank, Lasmo, Shell, Averys, Com Gold, BP, Hawker Siddeley, Coral Leisure, Ladbroke and Unilever.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Alfred Leather (I)	10.12(8.10)	0.59(0.46)	—	1.75(1.5)	11/12	(4.18)
Belgram (I)	1.4(1.7)	0.008(0.008)	—	—	—	—
Burton (F)	5.5(5.0)	0.12(0.12)	15.5(14.4)	—	—	16.4(14.4)
Burton Leslie (I)	14.5(15.0)	0.4(1.0)	2.0(2.0)	—	11/1	—
Burton Corp (F)	16.5(15.0)	0.4(1.0)	39.3(17.58)	14.28(6.7)	2/1	14.28(—)
Craven (I)	16.9(13.6)	0.36(0.40)	—	1.57(1.57)	17/1	—
Cockledge Hides (I)	1.45(2.61)	0.25(0.29)	—	8(0.88)	—	—
Duple Int (I)	3.5(3.7)	0.33(0.42)	3.3(3.2)	1.35(0.57)	—	1.28(—)
Duple Int (F)	2.2(2.2)	0.7(0.8)	6.05(3.9)	0.7(—)	10/1	1.44(0.66)
Home Brewery (F)	—	4.5(3.6)	—	4.3(—)	—	5.5(4.7)
Kwik Save (I)	264.0(198.0)	112.2(9.9)	11.26(6.12)	2.2(1.63)	15/1	(3.3)
London Road (I)	—	0.25(0.19)	2.54(1.81)	2.0(1.5)	21/12	—
Long & Hambley (F)	14.42(19.84)	0.70(0.80)	3.3(3.8)	0.35(—)	3/1	0.48(0.40)
New Throes (I)	—	0.55(0.5)	0.97(0.85)	0.5(0.84)	—	(1.62)
Nyma (I)	—	0.09(0.1)	—	1.0(1.0)	19/2	—
Oceanic (I)	—	0.005(0.008)	0.74(0.38)	—	—	(0.67)
Scotcap (F)	4.7(4.3)	1.28(1.3)	—	4.0(4.0)	—	32.0(12.0)
Scots Cities (F)	—	0.33(0.45)	10.0(9.1)	5.0(5.75)	21/12	10.0(8.75)
Stocklake Int (F)	3.38(2.42)	1.71(1.10)	4.24(2.74)	1.9(1.1)	18/1	3.8(2.35)
Tricentral (I)	14.25(13.08)	13.9(6.9)	—	1.0(0.79)	3/3	—
Tricentral (F)	670.0(50.0)	2.5(3.8)	—	1.75(1.75)	—	—
Wedgewood (I)	45.9(40.1)	2.5(3.8)	4.9(7.2)	1.75(1.75)	—	—
York Lane Int (F)	—	0.12(0.11)	1.84(1.68)	1.25(1.06)	20/12	1.75(1.55)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=gross revenue, b=adjusted for scrip issue, c=9 months, d=loss.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Claims on ECGD rose 42pc last year

By Michael Prest

Claims by exporters on the Export Credits Guarantee Department rose 42 per cent in the year to the end of March to £134m. Trading results show an addition to reserves of £81m, raising them to £470m. The Department points out that £84m of its payments arose from political causes, an increase of half.

Of major outstanding risks, £30m has so far been paid to companies doing business with Iran, and the Department thinks the figure could end up at twice as much. But some of that might eventually be recovered. Claims on Iran numbered 160.

Nearly £15,800m worth of United Kingdom exports were insured during the year, about 33 per cent of United Kingdom visible exports. Premium income rose to £107m. There are currently four or five countries which the Department feels present particular risks at the moment.

But it is suggested by the Department that, paradoxically, any increase in the value of exports insured can lead to a decline in the ratio of reserves to risks, the target for which is 225 per cent.

Reserves are set aside for unexpected risks. They are separate from provisions for risks which can be anticipated.

Mr P Green of Hogg Robinson to be next Lloyd's chairman

By Richard Allen Insurance Correspondent

Mr. Peter James Frederick Green, who was elected chairman of the Lloyd's insurance market yesterday, will at the age of 55, be one of the youngest men ever to have held the post.

Mr. Green, who takes over from the retiring chairman, Mr. Ian Findlay, on January 1, is a director of the Hogg Robinson Group of insurance brokers and chairman of underwriters, Janson Green.

Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, he began his career at Lloyd's in

1946 after three years' service in the Royal Navy. He joined the marine syndicate of Janson Green and became a member of Lloyd's in 1947.

Over the years Mr. Green has become a leading underwriter in oil-company business as well as in protection and indemnity and other third-party liability insurance.

In 1973, he was chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters Association. He served on the Committee of Lloyd's from 1974-77 and in 1977 was also chairman of the market's Joint Full Committee. This year he was elected to the Committee and served as deputy chairman.

A keen yachtsman, Mr.

Green crewed the Lloyd's yacht "Lutine" in the 1952 Bermuda Race and was Commodore of the Royal Ocean Racing Club from 1961-1964.

Next year he will have as his deputies Mr. Charles Oliver Gibb and Mr. Alec Wilford Higgins both of whom will be serving their third term of office.

Mr. Gibb is underwriter of the marine syndicate G. L. Towers & Others and a director of Willis Faber & Dumas (Agencies).

Mr. Higgins is an underwriting agent and currently chairman of Crow Underwriting Agency.

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 21. Stocks

retraced over a wide area in active trading this morning. Declines swamped advances about seven-to-one.

Analysts said investors were nervous about the worsening situation in Iran with the hostages apparently facing fatal as yet unconfirmed reports of a possible release.

Electrical equipment and gaming shares retreated but gold added fractions. Procter and Gamble lost 1 1/2 to 7 1/2, IBM 1 to 6 1/2.

Gold shoots up

New York, Nov. 21. GOLD futures shot to \$394, the highest for the day, on news that the Federal Reserve had raised the discount rate to 11 1/2 per cent.

The move was seen as a signal that the Fed was ready to tighten credit to combat inflation. The gold price rose 10 cents to \$394.

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Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17 1/2
Barclays Bank	17 1/2
BCCI Bank	17 1/2
Consolidated Credit	17 1/2
C. Hoare & Co.	17 1/2
Lloyds Bank	17 1/2
London Mercantile	17 1/2
Midland Bank	17 1/2
Nat Westminster	17 1/2
Royal Bank	17 1/2
Royal Bank	17 1/2
TSB	17 1/2
Williams and Glyn's	17 1/2

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, or £25,000 13 1/2%, or £25,000 13 1/2%.

Options

Another quiet day was experienced by dealers on the traded options market yesterday, with the total number of contracts amounting to 613, compared with the previous day's 533. The rush of trade expected in the new series of Cons Gold January, 360, following the dip in the share price on Tuesday did not materialize.

Traditional options also remained subdued, although some interest was shown in old favourites, Bolton Textile and Siebens, with a double being completed in Thorne Electric.

COPE ALLMAN

Cope Allman International is offering £1.82m cash for flexible makers of collapsible queue tubes in metal and plastic.

MORAN TIA HOLDINGS

Pre-tax loss for 1978, £11,000, against profit of £188,000. Extraordinary credit of £344,000, against nil last time. Total dividend, £344,000 (22.7p). Comparable figures are for nine months.

TORDAY

Sales for first half of 1979, £2.36m (£4m for previous 12 months). Pre-tax profit, £43,000 (£308,000 for year). Tuesday's shares are traded on over-the-counter market made by M. J. H. Nightingale.

GRANT BROTHERS

Sales for half year to July 28 were £4.2m (£3.5m). Earnings per share, 1.6p (0.8p). Interim dividend 1.15p gross (2.25p).

ANGLO-AMERICAN ASPHALT

Turnover for six months to September 30 was £1.3m (£1.1m). Pre-tax loss was £95,000 against a profit of £3,000. Interim dividend is 1.5p gross (1.5p).

WOOD HALL TRUST

Current year's trading profits expected to be comparable with, and possibly above, those for 1979, chairman reports.

LEWIS

Turnover for first half of 1979, £2.27m (£1.73m). Pre-tax profit, £98,000 (£95,000).

WITAN INVESTMENT

Gross income for half-year to October 31, £4.2m (£3.2m). Net income, after tax, £1.7m (£1.1m). Interim dividend, 2.14p gross (1.79p). Board intends to pay final of 2.5p gross (2.07p last time).

GEC INTERNATIONAL

Equity Capital for Industry and the National Coal Board are to pay 67p per share for a total of 2.9m shares. This will give both groups a 4.39 per cent holding.

In GEC they see a long-term

investment. As known, GEC is to use the £2m cash to buy Sanderson Kayser and fund its capital spending programme.

DOREEN HOLDINGS

Pre-tax revenue for half year to September 30 up from £5.37m to £5.29m. Pre-tax profit, £53,000 (£42,000). Interim dividend raised from 1.5p (revised) to 1.75p gross.

OCEANA DEVELOPMENT

Gross revenue of Oceana Development Investment Trust for half-year to September 30, £3,000 (£5,000).

NEW THERMOCHART TRIST

Pre-tax revenue for half year to September 30, £553,000 (£507,000). Interim dividend, 1.25p gross (first and second interim last time totalled 1.25p).

GOVERN EUROPEAN TRUST

Pre-tax revenue for year to September 30, £535,000 (£457,000). Eps 10.4p (9.1p). Dividend is 14.2p (12.1p).

YORKS & LANC'S INV

Gross revenue of Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust for year to September 30, £122,000 (£115,000). Total gross dividend, 2.5p (2.31p).

LONDON PRUDENTIAL

Gross revenue of London Prudential Investment Trust for half-year to September 30, £254,000 (£195,000). Interim dividend, 2.85p (2.33p) gross. Board intends to pay final of "not less than" 3.21p gross (2.78p last time).

NORTHERN SECURITIES TRUST

Pre-tax income for six months to September 30, £36,000 (£12,000).

SELGRAVE (BLACKHEATH)

Pre-tax profit for half-year to July 31, £1,47m (£1.7m). Loss before tax, £2,000 (profit, £19,000). Company has reasonable hope of continuing its recovery.

LOND & HAMBLEY

Group pre-tax profits for the year to July 31, 1979 fall from £80,000 to £70,000 on turnover up to £15.4m against £13.6m last time.

MCKEINIE BROTHERS

In the United Kingdom many of the company's assets have been adversely affected by the national engineering strikes, reports Mr. C. Taylor, the chairman. In his annual report, it is disclosed that the company has been made up later in the year.

CARLE ENGINEERING

Carle Engineering's offer for ordinary capital of English Card Clothing extended until further notice. Carle holds 94 per cent of E.E.C.'s capital, not taking into account recent scrip issue.

G.E.N.

Heritable Industrial Holdings, a subsidiary of the Heritable &

Briefly

E. J. RILEY ACQUISITION
Company has conditionally agreed to acquire from Mr. N. Miller-Cheevers and Askalon the whole of the issued share capital of Riley, the snooker club operator, for a consideration of 750,000 Riley 10p ordinary shares at a price of 52p per Riley share. This values the company at £390,000. Agreement is conditional upon listing of the consideration shares.

STONEY EXCHANGE-MEPC
MEPC has arranged a two-year secured facility of £850,000 for the refinancing of Exchange Centre, Sydney, the 415,000 sq ft tower opened earlier this year. Sydney Stock Exchange occupies 80,000 sq ft and 70 per cent of the development is now let.

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Exchange rates slow

Seascope

Profits at reinsurance and shipbroking group Seascope Holdings were hit by the rising sterling/dollar exchange rate in the year to May 31-1979.

The group, which makes almost 90 per cent of its income in dollars, saw pre-tax profits fall from a previous £1.8m to £1.6m.

Trading income went up from £4.35m to £4.7m. Rising expenses and depressed commercial rates also had an effect.

Chairman Mr. Charles Longbottom said that it would be hard to anticipate an improvement in profits for the current year. However, he is confident of an improvement if costs can be contained.

For shareholders—the company is 92 per cent employee-owned—there is a final dividend of 4p giving a share again total of 12p for the year.

WILLIAM PRESS
Mr. J. R. Martin, director, has disposed of a non-beneficial interest in 600,000 ordinary shares in William Press and Son, reducing his non-beneficial holding to 10.35 per cent.

Barton Transport up
at pre-tax level

With turnover up from £30.2m to £31.6m, pre-tax profits of Barton Transport rose from £51,000 to £121,000 in the year to September 30. Earnings per share improved from 9.2p to 15.5p and the deferred dividend is being raised from 21.5p to 24.5p.

The board points out that there was an operating loss for the year, after depreciation on historic basis of £59,000, compared with 1977-78 loss of £48,000. But the surplus on the sales of vehicles, etc., increased from £119,000 to £130,000. This

results were influenced by the atrocious winter among other factors.

Volvo profits
Estimated group profit of Volvo of Gothenburg after financial incomes and expenditures in first nine months of 1979 was £6.84m.

Sales were £6.82m against £6.84m.

Eurosyndicat
The Eurosyndicat index on European share prices was put provisionally at 133.39 on November 20 against 131.97 a week earlier.

Heavy buying of lead
by Soviet Union

Market sources say the Soviet Union has for some weeks been a heavy buyer of lead. But as the cash price slipped back to £572 a tonne yesterday from over £600 since the beginning of October, there was speculation that the Russians may have left the market.

Over the last three years the Soviet Union has turned around from being a net exporter of about 150,000 tonnes of lead annually to importing roughly the same amount. World consumption of refined lead in 1978 was 3.7m tonnes.

The Soviet Union is believed to have entered the market in a big way for the first time towards the end of last year.

Results were influenced by the atrocious winter among other factors.

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Heavy buying of lead
by Soviet Union

Market sources say the Soviet Union has for some weeks been a heavy buyer of lead. But as the cash price slipped back to £572 a tonne yesterday from over £600 since the beginning of October, there was speculation that the Russians may have left the market.

Over the last three years the Soviet Union has turned around from being a net exporter of about 150,000 tonnes of lead annually to importing roughly the same amount. World consumption of refined lead in 1978 was 3.7m tonnes.

The Soviet Union is believed to have entered the market in a big way for the first time towards the end of last year.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

1978/79	1979/80	COMPANY	PRICE	CHG	OPEN	YTD	P.E.
99	39	Airsprung Group	78	—	6.7	8.6	+4.6
50	35	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	3.8	8.8	+2.8
22	143	Bardon Hill	220	—	13.8	6.3	+6.5
101	50	Deborah Ord	93	—	5.0	5.4	+0.2
93	93	Deborah New Ord	93	—	—	—	—
353	140	Deborah 17 1/2 CULS	353	—	17.5	5.0	—
147	100	Frederick Parker	147	—	12.8	12.3	+8.1
158	110	George Blair	158	—	16.5	13.0	—
61	45	Jackson Group	59	—	6.2	8.8	+3.5
133	97	James Burrough	117	—	7.2	6.2	+10.3
342	250	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5	+4.9
232	150	Torday Limited	230	—	14.3	6.2	+6.0
34	14	Twinkllock Ord	21	—	0.8	4.0	+4.0
82	69	Twinkllock 12 1/2 ULS	75	—	12.0	16.0	—
52	23	Twinkllock Holdings	52	—	2.6	5.0	+11.1
84	42	Walter Alexander	80	—	4.4	5.5	+5.3
190	136	W. S. Yates	182	—	11.5	6.3	+7.1
189	185	W. Yates New	185	—	—	—	—

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

This advertisement has been issued by S. G. Wadsworth & Co. Ltd. on behalf of The General Electric Company Limited.

Averys' Shareholders

The Board of Averys can only offer for the future what GEC is offering now

- 14 times Averys' forecast 1979 fully taxed earnings.

265p

- 34% above the previous highest ever share price.

- 50% over net asset value.

- enables you to increase your income now.

GEC's final offer closes TOMORROW

What price Averys' shares without GEC's offer?

Be sure of 265p now —

ACCEPT GEC'S OFFER

This advertisement has been approved by a duly authorised committee of the Board of GEC which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. All the Directors of GEC jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling ended another nervous session yesterday well below its best level of the session—a peak of 2.1315 at the opening—closing 60 points higher at 2.1740 compared with 2.1680 overnight. The trade-weighted index, after an opening report of 2.1740, had to settle for an unchanged 6.5 position, subsequently.

The dollar dipped sharply at

the dollar dipped sharply at

the dollar dipped sharply at

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	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Property

COUNTRY PROPERTY

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COUNTRY PROPERTY

Lane Fox & Partners

Warks/Oxon/Cotswold. Moreton-in-Marsh 6 miles.
 Exceptionally well situated just Georgian village house, finely proportioned and with easily handled accommodation. 1 reception, 2 small offices, 5 bedrooms, 10 baths, staff cottage, store barn and useful outbuildings. Mature garden. 2 ponds. 2 acres in all. Auction 31 December.

Oxon Cotswolds—Chipping Norton 7 miles.
 Exceptionally well proportioned Georgian Village House tastefully modernized and pleasantly situated. Adaptable accommodation, including a bedroom, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, 2 living rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 10 baths, Full gas C.H. Garage, attractive garden, offers over £55,000.

North Oxon—Banbury 3 miles
 Fine Georgian Village House well situated in village. 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Useful outbuildings, well-kept garden. For sale freehold.

Lane Fox & Partners, Middleton
 Cheney Banbury 0295 710592

LONDON & SUBURBAN

**SHEILA BLACK'S
MEWS HOUSE FOR SALE**
Between Gloucester Pk./
Earle Court. 4 beds, double
recept., 2 baths, garage,
piano, etc.
£115,000
01-372 2620

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& SONS

DE VERE MEWS, W8

A luxury Town House, in this attractive totally restored private square.
bedroom, drawing room, dining room, balconies, kitchen, bathroom, fireplace, tiled throughout including dishwasher, fridge freezer, over and over. Portage, Local 125 years. Reduced for quick sale. £117,500. Also available 2 bedroom maisonette £79,000. Also 1 bedroom 1 bathroom room. £49,000. Price remainder at £125,000.

58 Grosvenor St, London W1.
01 629 8151

**Appointments Vacant also
on page 27**

GENERAL VACANCIES

**NATIONAL
SCHIZOPHRENIA
FELLOWSHIP**

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

CHARTERHOUSE
ECONOMIST for May or September 1980, to teach Economics to A Level and University Scholarship and Entrance, with Econo-

As part of their contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons, the Society is sponsoring important experimental schemes involving two new projects:

(i) **NSF EMPLOYMENT LIAISON OFFICER** - to recruit and train disabled people, after interview in co-operation with the experimental employers, being run by the Vocational Association for Mental Health, to fill vacancies in industry initially for two years. Salary range £5,500 p.a. plus pension. For details contact NSF, 79 Victoria Road, Surlingham, Surrey GU24 0JF.

(ii) **NSF GROUP DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**, North WEST Essex, to recruit and train those whose objective will be to improve the quality of life for disabled people and their families, by encouraging the growth of voluntary groups. The Officer will be established in Liverpool or Manchester. For details contact information from General Secretary, NSF, 79 Victoria Road, Surlingham, Surrey GU24 0JF. Tel: 01-880 34651.

Brunel University
DEPARTMENT OF
GOVERNMENT
MA IN PUBLIC
AND SOCIAL
ADMINISTRATION

The Government offers places for the MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN PUBLIC AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION with options in Education, Health Services and Social Security.

A course is offered both as a one-year full-time course and a two-year part-time course. The full-time expenditure of one year is £1,000. The course has a R.S.C. Quota Status and other forms of state financial assistance available for those taking the health services and social security option as full time students.

Application forms from SAA, Department of Government,

**BRENTWOOD
SCHOOL**

The Governors invite applications for the post of Clerk to the Governors and Bursar on the retirement of the present Bursar in September 1980. The appointment will be from June 1980. Details of the School and the Post may be obtained from:

The Bursar, Brentwood School,
Brentwood, Essex. Applications

Brunel University, Uxbridge,
 Middlesex, enclosing an Sp
 9.50 and a 0.50 p a o.
 Closing date for
 applications—31 December,
 1979.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

University of Keele
**LECTURER IN
 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

Applications invited for
 Lectureship in Human Geo-
 graphy with special reference to
 Third World development. In-
 clude salary on first three points
 of the scale, normal and super-
 annum, full scale to be 39,950.
 Application forms and further

by 12th January, 1980.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT

wanted for friendly Knightsbridge based tour operator. Previous office experience essential. Duties include writing up cash book, bank reconciliation, and ancillary duties. Typing an advantage. Age immaterial—salary according to experience, plus holiday perks.

Write with C.V. to:
Corfu Villas Ltd.,
25 Cheval Place,
London, S.W.7.

particulars from the Registrar,
The University of Leeds, Staffs.
Office, in whose name the ap-
pointment should be returned by
21st December, 1970.

University of
Nottingham

**CHAIR AND HEADSHIP
OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF SLAVONIC STUDIES**

Applications are invited for
the appointment which will be
effective from 1st September,
1980. Salary will be within the
academic range. For further
particulars and application
forms, returnable not later than
17th December, 1970, from the
Staff Appointments Officer,
University of Nottingham,

Beautiful small hotel in Hol-
land Park requires a

RECEPTIONIST

with philanthropic outlook and
uncommonly good sense for
full time position. Hotel experi-
ence not necessary but accurate
typing is a must. Phone Eva.
727 2177.

SANE EFFICIENT PERSON

for small beautiful hotel in Hol-
land Park - to take over cook-
ing and to organize kitchen run

very much in the style of a family home. Formal catering training not necessary. small inclusive menu. *Phone Mayra or Eva on 727 2777.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

UNITED MIDDLE EAST EXECUTIVES LTD.

is a legal and export advisory service for British companies dealing with the Arab World. We require: 1) legal experience minimum 5 years experience. £5,000 p.a. 2) legal experience £20,000 p.a. qualification in Arabic law or experience and

University Park, Nottingham
NG7 2RD. Ref. 712.

En

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of London :
The London School of
Economics
BRITISH LIBRARY OF
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
SCIENCE
Applications are invited for
appointment as
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
in the British Library of
Political and Economic Science
at the London School of
Economics.
Candidates must have good
academic qualifications and, preferably,
in some of the subjects of
history, and a good knowledge of at least one modern
Western language.
Professional qualifications and
relevant experience will be
additional recommendations.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

University of Salford
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS
LECTURER IN
ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCE

Advertisements are invited for the above post from well qualified candidates with teaching and/or research interests in accounting, finance or a cognate discipline.

Salary Scale £12,500-£28,000 p.a. under the UKCES benefits scheme.

For further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6PU, telephone 061 275 3821, extension 2152 to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 15 December 1979, quoting Ref. BA 24.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Assistant Librarian will initially be employed in the Reading Room during the absence of the

The Department will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on 20th October. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department, Room 100, 10th Floor, 110, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

LECTURER

Some preference will be given to candidates with experience in data processing and database systems.

Salary scale: HK \$55,500 per annum, plus pension and medical benefits.

For further details, please contact Mr. J. H. HUI, HRM, from whom further information can be obtained.

SEAL OF CONNECTICUT

[illegible]

Lillian Penson Hall
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

-SENIOR HOUSEKEEPER-

Required for Domestic Management and Supervision of cleaning in this hall for 500 students. Candidates must have experience in an hotel or hospital. Salary £10.00 per week. Similar experience plus £1.00, to £5.50 plus 10% bonus. Selection Committee will interview. Please send resume to Lillian Penson Hall, University of London, 100, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Applications will be given to applicants wishing to re-consider. Further details available from: Bessie, Lillian Penson Hall, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. 01-262 2081

**MISCELLANEOUS
FINANCIAL**

SSEX COUNTY ROLL
£120 Bill issued on 20th November 1979, due February 1980 at £120.00.

[illegible]

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There's only one place
a man should sell his

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house in the last two years. And
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inform-
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Property

Country cottage attractions

In a world increasingly bedevilled by the deadening effect of mass production in one form or another, the traditional country cottage continues to maintain its relatively strong position in the market. Many benefits stem from mass production and bulk building, but individuality of character is not one.

People are conscious of the advantages of modern design and advances in heating and insulation, but the popularity of older small buildings shows the strength of con-

trary opinion. Such people are prepared to put up with what they consider to be minor inconveniences for the sake of a home of character.

Very much in the country tradition is Hallams, a large period cottage in Burbage, Wiltshire, close to Savernake Forest, on the edge of the Vale of Pewsey. The house is of whitened brick with some external timbering and a thatched roof. Inside are a number of exposed beams, and open fireplaces in the sitting room and drawing room.

Modern technology is illustrated by oil central heating and the double glazing of some of the windows. There are a large reception hall, three main reception rooms and four bedrooms. The house stands in its own grounds of about an acre, which includes a small paddock. Offers of about £80,000 are being asked through John German Ralph Fay, of Ramsbury, Wiltshire.

A little smaller but in

similar style is Horseshoe Cottage, at North Benfleet, Essex, which has a Grade Two listing.

Originally built in the 16th century as a smithy, it was converted probably between the wars. The building is timber-framed with exposed beams inside and has whitened, boarded and roughcast walls under a tiled roof. It has a living room, three bedrooms, and a utility room. The whole property runs to about one-third of an acre. The price is in the region of £55,000 and the agents John H. James and Co., of Baldock.

More of a village property is Wincoats at Lindfield, West Sussex. Believed to date from the last century or possibly earlier, it also has white-painted brick walls, with sash windows and a tiled roof with dormer windows. Accommodation includes a sitting room, a kitchen with a dining area, three bedrooms and a luxury bathroom.

Behind the house is a small courtyard with a flower bed. The property is in the market at £65,000 through Savills, of London.

Another village property is Merlin House, at Earls Soham, in Suffolk. This is a pink colour-washed building with a tiled roof, thought to date from the 16th century. It is situated near the middle of the village. It has two main reception rooms, a study, four bedrooms and a dressing room. There is a separate studio annex with its own plumbing, which could be converted easily into a small granny cottage.

Access is either from the main street or from a quiet road at the rear. A small garden lies to the front and side of the house. The price is about £65,000, and the sale is through Spear and Sons, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Houses with a direct sea frontage are popular, and one of the more interesting is 23, Hartfield Road (East House), at Cooden, Bexhill on Sea,



Hallams, in Burbage, Wiltshire, for which a price of about £80,000 is being asked.

Sussex. As the name implies, this is a self-contained portion of a larger house, but it has extensive accommodation of its own. There are a sitting room, nearly 20ft long, a dining room, a conservatory and four bedrooms. Outside there is a large garage, and the garden, mainly laid to lawn, has access to the beach. The price is £59,500. The agents Braxtons, of Cooden.

Of interest to the buyer anxious to undertake some kind of agricultural pursuit is Estate Farm, at Osmeley, near New Milton, Hampshire, originally the home farm for the Osmeley estate. Extending to between two-and-a-half and three acres, it is at present given over to pig breeding.

The house is a small and compact farmhouse with two

reception rooms, a study and three bedrooms, and there are a number of outbuildings together with five loose boxes. Offers in the region of £68,000 are being asked through Jackson and Jackson, of New Milton.

Very much in the higher price brackets is Waddington, at Marlow, Buckinghamshire, built in 1898 by Sir Reginald Blomfield. A brick building with a slate roof, it has stone colonnades to the front entrance and a carved and decorated porch over the front door. The accommodation includes a reception hall, three main reception rooms, a study, breakfast room, eight bedrooms, four bathrooms, a dressing room, a study, arranged in suites. The second-floor accommodation includes a billiards room. There is also a stable block with a flat above. The property runs to about 64 acres of paddocks, woodland and parkland, and the gardens

have a frontage to the Thames of about 1,500ft. Offers well over £500,000 are being asked through John Wood.

Buying or selling a house is a complicated and expensive business with a good many pitfalls. Many guides have been published on the subject, some more comprehensive than others. Among the best to appear recently are couple produced by a company called Home Mart for buyers and the one for sellers. They take the form of a series of sheets which are comprehensive and include much information on building society professional fees. These are obtainable at £4 each direct from Home Mart, ME16 0BR, or from Building Centre, 26 St. Street, London, WC1.

Gerald

La creme de la creme

PRIVATE NURSING

The Medox Permanent Recruitment Service deals with senior nursing positions throughout the country. Among the posts we can now offer are:

Deputy Matron: A privately run Part 3 accommodation unit on the South Coast is looking for an SRN with experience to join their management team. Excellent salary and free accommodation are among the benefits.

SRN's: A private hospital in Surrey offers good career prospects to energetic SRN's. The hospital is managed by an expanding company which also looks after several other units throughout the UK, so your early promotion is assured.

Theatre: Enjoy working with some of the country's leading surgeons and anaesthetists in the busy theatre of a London private clinic. A very friendly atmosphere, together with a good salary and fringe benefits complete this attractive offer.

Ring John Rose, 01-437 8900 for more details of these and many other interesting posts both in and out of London.

Medox Paramedical Ltd.,
Chesham House,
136 Regent Street,
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Medox
Specialists in Private Health Care

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR/GENERAL MANAGER (Fluent Italian) LOCATION: VICTORIA

International company requires an experienced Secretary who is efficient and enthusiastic, with meticulous skills and ability to work hard. Must be fluent in Italian as well as English, and capable of shorthand and typing in both languages. In addition to first-class secretarial skills, this demanding position requires initiative and the ability to take personal responsibility. The successful applicant will be offered a first-class salary together with usual fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

LEGAL AUDIO required

Brand New Fiat De Ville Offered
Experienced legal audio for specialist conveyancer. IBM Golf Ball. Office overlooking garden. Good salary. Four weeks holidays. New car every two years.

Tel: 602 5262

CHAIRMAN'S P.A.

Chairman and Chief Executive of Oil Services Holding Company in Mayfair requires Personal Assistant. The Applicant for the job must be bright, lively and efficient. Age 21-35.

Salary: £7,000 p.a.

Telephone: Celia Scott Mills
01-491 3958

READ ANY GOOD JOBS LATELY?

A unique opportunity has arisen in publishing. Two young American partners have recently come to the UK and have formed a partnership to publish a new magazine. The magazine will be published in the UK and will be a challenge to anyone who is interested in publishing. The magazine will be published in the UK and will be a challenge to anyone who is interested in publishing. The magazine will be published in the UK and will be a challenge to anyone who is interested in publishing.

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HEAD HUNTER'S P.A.

Highly successful European recruitment agency seeks a mature person, circa 35, to totally assist him in the setting up of a new London office. A busy and challenging position for a person with a high level of initiative and a proven track record in recruitment. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Albermarle
Appointments
Permanent Consultants

SUPER-SELLER

needed to run Kipling, The Cane Shop in the Kings Road. Please be prepared to work hard and use your own initiative. In return the rewards are excellent.

Telephone
01-352 6198

TELEX THROUGH U.S. ONLY
No. on your card should be 255
51-464 7633.

TO ASSIST ITS MANAGING DIRECTOR Based in PARIS MULTINATIONAL TEXTILE GROUP seeks

BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

- MOTHER TONGUE ENGLISH
- SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY
- EXCELLENT FRENCH/ENGLISH SHORTHAND
- FAST TYPING
- MINIMUM 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
- FREE TO TRAVEL

Send detailed C.V. and photograph to
Miss Williams, 32 Rue D'Argout, PARIS 75002.

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT c. £5,000

Sea Containers is one of the world leaders in Container technology and the leasing of Containers, Cranes and Container ships. The Manager of our Cruise Department, based in Park Street, W.1 requires a competent person to assist in the smooth running of the Cruise Office. Responsibilities will involve dealing with day to day correspondence, typing financial statements and legal contracts, liaising with customers and receiving visitors, arranging travel itineraries and preparing specifications and promotional literature. Applicants should be aged over 25, educated to 'A' level standard and possess first class secretarial skills. A knowledge of Spanish and/or French is desirable. We offer a commencing salary of c. £5,000 plus excellent staff benefits. For further details contact Miss S. Shields, Recruitment Officer, SEA CONTAINERS GROUP, 1 Hannover Square, London, W.1. 01-409 3161.

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CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AS A Recruitment Consultant Windsor & St Albans

We are a long established, successful recruitment consultancy and are offering exciting career opportunities for people with a background in recruitment. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Management Personnel
Recruitment Consultants & Advertising Consultants
York House, Chesham Street, Guildford Surrey
GU10 2DF 02453 64857

Personal Assistant £7,000

Our client has asked us to take time and trouble to find exactly the right P.A. Secretary for the principal of an important construction business dealing mainly with Middle Eastern countries. Their smart offices are in Mayfair, and are relatively small (8 people) and have a formal working atmosphere. You will assist with a wide range of secretarial duties and the confidence to make complicated travel arrangements. If you are free to travel from time to time, this would be an asset as would fluency in French (or German). Ideal age range 25-35.

Ring 437 1126
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

£5,000+ ADVERTISING, W.I SECRETARY/PA

For directors of Advertising Co. The position offering great potential to become involved on projects with responsibility. Good secretarial skills at director level essential. Tel. Mrs. Haley, 01-723 7671

American Bank Translator £5,000

Excellent opening within City American bank for a bilingual person with experience of French, German and Spanish. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Efficient, self-reliant SECRETARY

of mature character required for a busy office in Mayfair. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Secretary

Secretary wanted to help Managing Director of graphic arts company in Victoria. Job would suit thirtyish person used to handling business customers, appointments, travel, cars, property, wives, etc. As well as usual nitty-gritty of end-of-the-day coffee, lunch making, dry cleaning, shopping, 9 a.m. start. About £20,000 p.a. If willing, bright and totally competent. Ring Mr. Wood, 834 6441

FLEXIBILITY AND VARIETY

International Management Consultants require an experienced, well presented Secretary to work with two senior consultants in their busy office. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

A TOUCH OF CLASS

Flair, panache and good style could start you on an exciting career in the fashion industry. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY P.A.

To aid Director of Studies Medical body. Tel. 01-222 6862.

NON-SECRETARIAL

SENIOR INTERVIEWER

to run Domestic Department of well known Kensington-based business. Present interviewers retiring after 17 years. Languages and sympathetic disposition essential. Ring, Miss Lee, 834 6441

CONSULT THE PROFESSIONALS AT THE TOP

As Senior Group Secretary cum office administrator for successful graphics company, you'll supervise staff, handle correspondence, attend board meetings and oversee the A.G.M. Many of your own responsibilities as well as Personnel involvement. Sound like you?
Start 1980 on the right foot—call Judy Knapp today on 248 3236 for career advice and more job ideas. 53 Queen Victoria St., EC4.

DRAKE
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
LONDON, WESTMINSTER, CANTON

EDITORIAL SECRETARY required for THE OBSERVER COLOUR MAGAZINE

This is an interesting and demanding post as you will be required to work for the ASSISTANT EDITOR and two other JOURNALISTS. Hours of work: Monday to Friday, 10-6. If you have proven secretarial skills, experience, a good standard of education and would like to earn a salary of c. £4,510 (plus an attractive bonus), then contact me for further details. Jan D. Kruttschnitt (Miss), Personnel Department, THE OBSERVER, 1 St. Andrew's Hill, London EC4V 5JA. 01-226 0202, ext. 225

Executive Assistant to Chairman £5,000 neg.

This is a unique opportunity if you want a demanding career in the field of Management Consultancy and Publishing. You will liaise with a fascinating variety of clients throughout Europe, arrange numerous social functions and meetings and provide first-class administrative support. Company benefits are excellent and you will enjoy working in a large modern office in Covent Garden. You should be 25+, have some command of German or French and top secretarial skills. Interested? Then call us quoting ref. UK7640. Tel: 01-495-0654. Drake Senior Appointments, 121, KINGSWAY, LONDON WC2

P.A./SECRETARY To £5,500 City

Our client, the chief executive of a well known City institution, has related us to recruit a personal assistant working as the head of a small but busy Secretariat. He or she should be aged 25-35, be highly organised, unflappable, with a good sense of humour as well as being confident when dealing with people at all levels; have excellent shorthand and typing skills. This is a challenging post requiring a professional career approach. The starting salary will be up to £5,500, and there are excellent fringe benefits as well. For further details please phone JANE CROSTHWAITE ON 01-581 2977

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24 Beauchamp Place SW3 Tel: 581 2977

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We are the Social Work Section of an expanding national charity in the field of drug and alcohol addiction recovery with projects throughout the country. This section of Head Office consists of a Social Work Director, Deputy Director and several Social Workers. We are fully staffed if you come to us with a flair for organising the department, sound secretarial and administrative abilities; tact, charm and a good telephone manner; the capacity to understand current departmental policy and procedure within the organisation; the ability to respond appropriately in a crisis; resilience and a sense of humour. In return we will offer you a salary of £4,389-£5,106 p.a.; National Joint Council conditions of service; and, if you commit yourself to us, an interesting and stimulating working environment. Please apply to: Mrs. Margaret Hargrave, Human Resources, 8 Stratton Ground, London SW2. Tel: 01-222 6862.

JUNIOR SEC. PUBLISHING

Graphics and publishing are the main concerns of the chairman of this company with small but luxurious offices. As his secretary you'll become a part of a creative world. Good secretarial skills and a knowledge of French are necessary. Telephone: 835 5795 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants
01-606 1631

ADVERTISING AND SALES REPRESENTATION

Mr. Baker Street Executive requires P.A. Must be good typist with some shorthand. Interesting job with various admin. duties as well as secretarial. Salary £4,000, referred in January. Phone Mrs. B. Woods 832 1222

SECRETARY General manager, top international business firm. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

ART GALLERY

Leading Amsterdam Art Gallery opening in St. James's requires Personal Assistant. Challenging opportunity for the right person who speaks English and German, has good typing and can cope with all problems. Telephone: 835 5795 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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with shorthand/audio typing for prestige small office in Mayfair. Good Salary. Negotiable. Tel: Vanessa on 01-498 2204

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for Interior Decoration Department of the Savoy Hotel. Salary negotiable. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

Secretary to Cosmetics Marketing Manager - Bond Street

Max Factor—one of the world's leading cosmetic companies, is seeking a person with good, sound secretarial skills, a business-like telephone manner and capable of working on our initiative. An aptitude for figures is desirable as some figure work is necessary plus the ability to keep and maintain records. The person appointed will be given every opportunity to become totally involved in this exciting business and to participate in the Marketing Manager's ideas and to arrange in-company product tests. A competitive salary is offered, together with the type of benefits you only find in a large company. If you feel you have the qualities we are seeking, telephone for an appointment: Wendy Muir, Max Factor Limited, 16 Old Bond Street, W.1. Tel: 01-493 6720.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARY/P.A. TO FINANCE DIRECTOR

Excellent opportunity for someone who has first-class secretarial skills but wishes to become thoroughly involved and take responsibility for ad hoc projects thereby assisting the Finance Director in the management of the company's properties and financial affairs. Experience in a financial environment an advantage. The company is a major transport and property subsidiary of a large public company and the head office is approx 3 minutes from Liverpool Street Station. Salary c. £4, plus free lunches, 4 weeks' holiday and other large company benefits. Please write or telephone: Miss B. M. Gower, Mitchell Cotts Transport Ltd., Cotts House, Canonville Street, London, E.C.3. (01-253 1234).

Good Life Magazine

Secretary to the Editor

aged 20-4. Capable person able to work on an initiative overseeing the Editor's office workload. Tact and friendly disposition essential. Good fast typist, shorthand skills. Experience of working with editorial department desirable but not essential. Salary around £4,000 p.a. Apply with full details of qualifications to: The Editor, Good Life Magazine, 10, Newcombe Street, Kings Heath Tower, Standard Building, London SE1 8LS.

SECRETARY/PA FRENCH FASHION ACCESSORIES

Exciting, challenging opportunity for first class Secretary/PA to take part in the development of new Agency representing a renowned French Fashion House. Preferences given to applicants with experience in the retail trade. Good editorial background, secretarial skills, numeracy, extrovert personality required. Knowledge French an advantage. City office 3 mins. Liverpool Street station. Salary c. £4,500 plus other in company benefits. Please telephone or write: Miss B. M. Gower, Mitchell Cotts & Co. (U.K.) Ltd., Cotts House, Canonville Street, London, E.C.3 (01-253 1234)

NEW SUPER SECRETARY

From £1,500 per year and up to £3,000 per year. The successful candidate will be offered a first-class salary and excellent fringe benefits. Please send full details to Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE

All advertisements are set to the conditions of the Times Newspaper and copies of which are sent on request.



appears every day and featured on Wednesdays & Thursdays

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools. Colleges: 9.00 History (Spain). 9.25 Physical Science (X-ray). 9.47 Mashmore. 10.10 Merry-Go-Round (detectives). 10.35 Scene (documentary). 10.55 The Look at Wales (2). 11.55 Come to Your Senses. Close down at 12.20 pm.

12.45 News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: includes Tony Blair's item on the cinema.

1.45 The Plumps: the story is something different (7).

2.00 You and Me: for young children.

2.15 For Schools. Colleges: 2.15 Music Time (Christmas Journey).

2.40 It's your choice (Both repeats). Close down at 3.00.

3.25 Play School: the story is Wrapping Up.

4.20 Deputy Dawg: cartoons.

4.25 Jackanory: King Canongill and the Great Horned Owl, read and written by Joseph O'Connor.

4.40 Screen Test: film quiz for children, and a film made by a young director, Bruce Brenner, of Ross-shire.

5.05 John Craven's Newsworld.

5.10 The Peter: Pam Ayres, the popular poet, is seen with her double, Tina Heath.

5.35 Ivor the Engine: story about a train.

5.40 News: with Peter Woods.

5.55 Nationwide: behind the news.

6.55 Tomorrow's World: items on extracting energy from deep down to the earth, scanning corn on the cob for freezer packs, and a meter for comparing the stippiness of different surfaces.

BBC 2

11.10 am Play School: same as BBC 1. 3.55 Close down at 11.25.

2.00 International Tennis: a big day for the lady players—the Dalglish Challenge, from Brighton. All the famous names will be on parade during the next few days.

4.40 Open University: 4.40 Numbers and Reasoning. 5.05 The Pre-School Child.

5.35 Laurel and Hardy: Bury Bodies. The two immortal as factory workers. Contains a mechanical saw scene that almost went badly wrong.

5.55 Film: Space: a Copper (1941). First in a series of comedies starring George Formby. He is a police reservist who chases chaotically with some saboteurs.

7.10 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.20 Newsweek: the question posed is: Do our schools make the grade? There are interviews with firms who do not believe schools are giving their new recruits an adequate education.

7.35 Memento: profile of the champion jockey Sir Gordon Richards, who rode nearly 5,000 winners.

8.25 Premiers: Over There. Directing debut by Chris Lovett, one of BBC's top editors. A play about make-believe soldiers (see Personal Choice).

9.00 Kelly Monteith: the American comedian in a programme of jokes and music. Filmed, not in America but by the BBC.

9.30 Diamonds in the Sky: another of Julian Pettifer's excellent documentaries about civil aviation. Tonight, the conquest of the North Atlantic (see Personal Choice).

10.20 Richard Sledge: musical entertainment, punctuated with wit, from this gentle man and his guests which include Julian Lloyd Webber.

10.45 International Tennis: highlights of some of today's matches.

11.25 News and weather.

11.40 John Westbrock reads "The Angler's Song", the poem by William Bass (7).

BBC 2

11.10 am Play School: same as BBC 1. 3.55 Close down at 11.25.

2.00 International Tennis: a big day for the lady players—the Dalglish Challenge, from Brighton. All the famous names will be on parade during the next few days.

4.40 Open University: 4.40 Numbers and Reasoning. 5.05 The Pre-School Child.

5.35 Laurel and Hardy: Bury Bodies. The two immortal as factory workers. Contains a mechanical saw scene that almost went badly wrong.

5.55 Film: Space: a Copper (1941). First in a series of comedies starring George Formby. He is a police reservist who chases chaotically with some saboteurs.

7.10 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.20 Newsweek: the question posed is: Do our schools make the grade? There are interviews with firms who do not believe schools are giving their new recruits an adequate education.

7.35 Memento: profile of the champion jockey Sir Gordon Richards, who rode nearly 5,000 winners.

8.25 Premiers: Over There. Directing debut by Chris Lovett, one of BBC's top editors. A play about make-believe soldiers (see Personal Choice).

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12.00 Animal Wackers: songs for young children, with pictures.

12.10 pm Once Upon a Time: the story is The Elves and the Shoemaker.

12.30 Emmerdale Farm: at last, the wedding takes place.

1.00 News: with Peter Sissons.

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2.45 London: Belongs to Me; repeat of part 4 of this adaptation of Norman Collins's popular novel.

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RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Today.

6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

2.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Checkpoint.

9.20 The Living World.

10.00 News.

10.05 The Movie Mogs (4).

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 Whip Hand (2).

11.00 News.

11.05 File on 4.

11.50 South Fair.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.27 Many a Slip.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.03 Woman's Hour.

2.05 News.

2.32 Listen with Mother.

3.15 Afternoon Theatre: A Dog's Life.

4.15 Any Answers?

4.45 Short Story: In and Out the Box.

5.00 pm.

5.05 News.

5.30 The Form.

6.00 News.

6.05 The Archers.

7.30 Time for Verse.

7.30 City of Birmingham 50.

7.35 Homecoming Bound.

8.20 Transport of Delight.

8.40 CBSO: Dvorak (Sym 6).

8.40 Sibelius: Sibelius.

10.00 The World Tonight.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Archers.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News, weather.

12.05-12.23 am Inshore Forecast.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.

7.00 News.

7.05 Records: J. C. Bach, Gluck, Taroni, Stravinsky (7).

8.00 News.

8.05 Records: Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Symphony 37 (7).

9.00 News.

9.05 Stravinsky.

9.50 Bath Festival 1979 Ravel, Mozart, Fauré (Gord, first performance).

10.50 Interval reading.

10.55 Bath Festival: Mozart (Clar Quintet).

11.35 BBC Northern 50: Leppard, Brahms, M. Berkeley, Oboe Concerto, first broadcast, Beethoven (Symphony 4).

1.00 pm News.

1.05 Piano Trios: Haydn, Bridge, Ravel.

2.00 Opera: Die Königin von Saba by Goldmark, Act 1.

2.35 To Short.

3.05 Die Königin von Saba, Act II.

3.50 Interval reading.

3.55 Die Königin von Saba, Act III and IV.

4.40 Lute: Attaguani, Leroy, Bal-lard, Bach.

5.25 Homecoming Bound.

5.45 News.

6.30 Homecoming Bound.

6.45 At Home (m.v. only).

7.15 Talking About Music.

7.40 Sibelius: Sibelius.

8.30 Schumann: Carnival (Göbel).

9.00 Play: The Lizard Syndrome.

9.30 Opera: Die Königin von Saba by Goldmark, Act 1.

9.40 Records: Schubert, Webern.

10.00 Music in Our Time: new works from Hungary.

11.00 Building a Library: Mozart (Flute Concerto 1).

11.30 Cello: Britten (Suite 2).

11.55-12.00 News.

12.00-12.23 am Inshore Forecast.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Tony Brandon. 7.32 Terry Wogan. 10.03 Jimmy Young. 12.15 pm Wagoners' Walk. 2.30 Andy Hobson's Open House. 2.35 David Hamilton. 4.15 Much More Music. 5.00 News. 5.05 Wagoners' Walk. 5.30 John Dunn. 6.45 Sports Desk. 7.02 Country Club. 9.02 Folkways. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Tony's. 10.30 Star Source Extra. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 3.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.30 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

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RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Today.

6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

2.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Checkpoint.

9.20 The Living World.

10.00 News.

10.05 The Movie Mogs (4).

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 Whip Hand (2).

11.00 News.

11.05 File on 4.

11.50 South Fair.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.27 Many a Slip.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.03 Woman's Hour.

2.05 News.

2.32 Listen with Mother.

3.15 Afternoon Theatre: A Dog's Life.

4.15 Any Answers?

4.45 Short Story: In and Out the Box.

5.00 pm.

5.05 News.

5.30 The Form.

6.00 News.

6.05 The Archers.

7.30 Time for Verse.

7.30 City of Birmingham 50.

7.35 Homecoming Bound.

8.20 Transport of Delight.

8.40 CBSO: Dvorak (Sym 6).

8.40 Sibelius: Sibelius.

10.00 The World Tonight.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Archers.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News, weather.

12.05-12.23 am Inshore Forecast.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.

7.00 News.

7.05 Records: J. C. Bach, Gluck, Taroni, Stravinsky (7).

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6.30 Today.

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7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

2.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

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12.27 Many a Slip.

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Check in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, to the Classified Advertising Department at 22, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.
We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proofed. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Advertising Department at 22, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, as early as possible. We cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPIES IS 24 HOURS.
Attention to copy is 3.00 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number must be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

(Jesse said this copy to my newspaper and who told me that he had sent me...)

BIRTHS
BAGLEY YOUNG—On November 19, 1979, to Chris Bagley and David Young, a son, James David (Advised Locust).

BIRTHS
CAMPBELL—On November 19, 1979, to Mrs. J. Campbell and Mr. J. Campbell, a son, James David (Advised Locust).

BIRTHS
CRITCHLOW—On November 19, 1979, to Mrs. J. Critchlow and Mr. J. Critchlow, a son, James David (Advised Locust).

BIRTHS
DUNCAN—On November 19, 1979, to Mrs. J. Duncan and Mr. J. Duncan, a son, James David (Advised Locust).

DEATHS

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On the 21st October, 1979, at home, Mrs. Helen Josephine, widow of the late Mr. J. Josephine, aged 82, of 10, The Green, London W10 3AB. Buried at St. Mary's Church, London W10 3AB.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE FIGHT AGAINST LEUKAEMIA MUST CONTINUE 'TIL IT'S WON
Although research has not yet found a cure for this terrible disease, it is still a fight worth continuing. The Leukaemia Research Fund is a voluntary organisation which has been set up to help the victims of this terrible disease.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
CANCER RESEARCH
In order to help to fund research into the causes of cancer, we are looking for people who are willing to donate a small amount of their blood to a special test. This test will help to identify people who are at risk of developing cancer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
CHRISTMAS HOPE
The Christmas Hope is a special fund which has been set up to help the victims of cancer. It is a fund which is open to all people who are willing to donate a small amount of their blood to a special test.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
RELATIVE LOW COST FLIGHTS
We are offering a special low cost flight to the Canary Islands. This flight is open to all people who are willing to donate a small amount of their blood to a special test.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
WINE AND DINE
We are offering a special wine and dine package. This package is open to all people who are willing to donate a small amount of their blood to a special test.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
UK HOLIDAYS
We are offering a special UK holidays package. This package is open to all people who are willing to donate a small amount of their blood to a special test.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
FLY SWITZERLAND
We are offering a special fly Switzerland package. This package is open to all people who are willing to donate a small amount of their blood to a special test.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
EUROFARE
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